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MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1956.

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Suez Talks

WHEN Britain, France and Egypt announced on Saturday agreement on six principles as a basis for future negotiations on the Suez Canal dispute, a few observers were overhasty in concluding that France and Britain had dropped their demand for international control. Any belief that they could, ignores the fact that these two countries are acting on behalf of the 18 major users of the Canal, and no compromise on present policy is possible without further consultation with them and a new agreement to replace the one made in London early last month.

Sir Anthony Eden, addressing the Conservative Conference at Llandudno on Saturday, made it clear that Britain's aim in the dispute was peace, but not peace at any price. It was therefore not surprising to learn that when the amended Franco-British resolution was placed before the Security Council on Saturday night it should lay down the six principles agreed in the earlier tripartite talks and resubmit the original Western resolution seeking international control.

As expected, the Soviet Union has on Egypt's behalf vetoed the latter proposal. What is left of the resolution cannot, alas, be described as a formula for a solution. A cursory examination of the six principles shows that they can be supported sincerely and with passionate intensity both by Egypt and the West, while both sides may be poles apart in their interpretation of them. The first principle, that there must be free and open transit through the Canal without discrimination, is one that Egypt supports as long as ships of a country with which she is technically still in state of war, are excluded. It is a nice legal point, perhaps, but if the precedent is accepted as valid, the principle loses all meaning and becomes a mere platitude for discrimination against Israeli ships at present cannot be denied.

Egyptian sovereignty should be respected: to Egypt this means it has the right to nationalise an international waterway flowing through its territory. To Britain it means something similar, as long as nationalisation does not corrupt the principle of international control which, it claims, was originally intended as a "built-in" characteristic of the Canal; in short, it requires Egypt to make an exception to full sovereignty, the compensation being the income paid in the form of tolls by international shipping. This point is carried a stage further in principle three, that operation of the Canal shall be insulated from the politics of any country.

BOTH Britain and Egypt must be hugely pleased with this point. Undoubtedly, Cairo intended it as a barbed thrust at the "imperialists", while Britain undoubtedly sought to limit Egyptian interference. If anything, Britain wins a point here in that Egypt appears to accept a compromise to full sovereignty, the compensation being the income paid in the form of tolls by international shipping.

Similarly, in point four, Egypt concedes the right of users to make their voices heard in fixing Canal tolls; this appears to be another concession to the international idea. But in the deliberate ambiguity of point six, dealing with disputes between the "Suez Canal Company" and Egypt, Colonel Nasser may well claim that as no specific company is named, the West have accepted his nationalised concern, which they can hardly do if they are to insist on international control. This point may provide serious complications. Of course, one must not be too pessimistic at this stage, but it needs to be said that the dispute is still a long way from being settled.

ALL QUIET IN KOWLOON

NORMAL BUS SERVICES AGAIN

All remained quiet last night in Kowloon and the New Territories, it was officially reported this morning and buses in Kowloon resumed normal services at 7 a.m.

No further incidents have taken place during the past 24 hours, the last serious activity being in the early hours of Friday morning.

Under cover of two curfews imposed through the last 24 hours in zones 6 and 7—Tsun Wan and beyond to the 15-mile stone—the police have been able to make about 1,000 arrests.

Of those arrested, just over 500 have so far been detained.

Curfew In 2 Zones

The curfew in zones 6 and 7 will remain in force for a further period of 24 hours which began at 10 a.m., today.

In Kowloon, conditions are practically back to normal, although a dusk to dawn curfew was imposed in zone 4—the Shamshuipo area—at 6 o'clock last night.

Damage to property caused during the disturbance has been much less than was at first thought. The Garden Bakery premises were only slightly damaged and the bakery expects to be in operation tomorrow.

Four other factories in Kowloon suffered partial damage and two schools were also partly damaged.

Appeal By Govt

The damage to Government premises, mainly Resettlement Offices, is estimated at \$45,000.

In Tsun Wan, it has been established that two factories were partly damaged and that only slight damage occurred to some other premises.

As announced yesterday, the total number of deaths arising from the disturbances remains at 47.

Government again appeals to the public not to believe a number of rumours which have been current in the last two days over occurrences in Tsun Wan and elsewhere.

As soon as the full facts have been ascertained, Government will make public all known details of the events of the last few days and until such time as this has been done, the public should discount the wilder stories which are being circulated.

The races and all football matches arranged for today have been cancelled.

THE RIOTS: CHOU LEVELS CHARGE

London, Oct. 14.

Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai issued a tacit warning to Britain today against any recurrence of disturbances like last week's Kowloon riots.

In an interview broadcast over Moscow radio, Chou said the Chinese Government could not permit such disorders on her doorstep. But he predicted they could occur again as long as Britain encouraged anti-Communist Nationalist Chinese elements in Hongkong.

Chou said the major cause of the riots was British toleration of Nationalist Chinese elements in the Crown Colony. The Communist Premier charged that it was Britain's policy to encourage Nationalist Chinese elements to weaken the influence of Communist Chinese in the colony.

As long as that policy persisted, Chou said, then more disorders, on an even larger scale, could occur.

Chou said Communist China could not ignore such events and could not permit them.

The Communist Premier described as absurd what he called British explanations that the Kowloon riots were started with a clash between Communist and Nationalist Chinese and that they were the fault of the Communists.

Chou said the disturbances were started by Nationalist elements sponsored by colonial authorities, but that they grew out of the authorities' control and spread to become a riot against foreigners as well. Because they did not stop in when the disturbances first began, Chou charged, the British authorities were not able to control the rioters later. United Press.

Tatiana Arrives In London



Mr Alexander Chwostow, the 58-year-old Russian who was returning to the Soviet Union with his daughter Tatiana, 2, left, the liner Queen Mary at Southampton last week with an escort of Soviet Embassy officials, travelling to Waterloo Station, where he is pictured on arrival. US Immigration officials had searched the Queen Mary before she left New York. Mr Chwostow's American wife having claimed that Tatiana had been kidnapped.—London Express.

FLOODS THREAT TO DELHI

New Delhi, Oct. 14.

Thirty-four people were drowned in Bikanpur, a village 18 miles from Delhi, during heavy floods caused by the Hindan River, according to reports reaching here today.

The river, which flows 12 miles east of Delhi, has already inundated thousands of acres of crops, and flooded scores of villages.

In Delhi, meanwhile, the rising waters of the River Jumna which are threatening to cause the worst flood in the city's history, today reached the outer walls of the historic red fort in the old city. The river is still rising and the water level late tonight stood at 30 inches above the flood danger mark.

Four thousand labourers were today working round the clock to strengthen the mud embankments. Already several low-lying parts of the city have been flooded.

During an aerial survey of the flooded area in and around Delhi, a Reuters correspondent saw scores of villages completely isolated by the floods. About 300 square miles near the city were entirely under water.

On the east bank of the Jumna River, troops were patrolling a nine-mile-long mud embankment, which has so far withstood the onslaught of the waters and saved thousands of homes from being washed away. Two new colonies on the east bank were today under water, and nearly 7,000 people living there have been evacuated.

The Indian Air Force today stood by ready to drop supplies to marooned victims, as the water level of the Jumna rose nearly two feet above yesterday's level.—Reuters.

PETER TOWNSEND

writes for the China Mail



It's the personal story of the year that everyone will want to read

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REPORTED RECALL OF ENVOYS Israeli-Jordan Tension

Tel-Aviv, Oct. 14.

Israel summoned its ambassadors in London, Washington, Paris and Moscow home for consultations today on the threat posed by the possibility of Iraqi troops operating from Jordan.

Israel's apparent determination to resist any change in the status quo in Jordan seemed to have hardened as Moscow unleashed a barrage of new warnings that Israel was playing with fire in the Middle East. The warnings, contained in an article in the Soviet government organ Izvestia, were the worst Russian blast at Israel since 1948.

Informed sources said the four ambassadors had been called home for consultations on the impending arrival of Iraqi troops to bolster Jordan's defences. Crown Prince Abdullah of Iraq was meeting with King Hussein of Jordan in Amman today, reportedly to arrange details of the switch.

(In London, however, an Israeli Embassy spokesman said he had no information on the reported calling home of the Ambassador. As far as he knew, the spokesman said, no such call had been received in London.)

(In New York, a spokesman for the Israeli United Nations delegation denied any knowledge that Israeli ambassadors were being summoned home, but admitted that the Ambassador to Washington and the United Nations, Mr Abba Eban, was returning to Israel next week for routine conferences on the forthcoming General Assembly session.)

The Israeli desire for maintenance of the status quo was seen against the background of the sharp clash between Israeli and Jordanian forces last week at Kalkilya — the third such clash in recent weeks. Unconfirmed reports said as many as 130 persons were killed in the raid, but it was officially believed the death toll on both sides was much lower.

In Amman, King Hussein and the Jordan government today discussed with an Iraqi mission plans for defending Jordan's borders against what the Jordanian Cabinet last night described as "widespread aggression" intended by Israel.

The Iraqi mission of military and political leaders, headed by Crown Prince Emir Abdul Ilah, arrived here by air today and went into conference at the Royal Palace.

It was understood that the projected entry of Iraqi forces into Jordan to help defend the borders against future Israeli aggression, would depend on the results of the talks.

READY TO HELP

King Hussein and the Chief of Staff of the Arab Legion also attended a two-hour emergency meeting of the Jordan Cabinet, which discussed details of the Iraqi-Jordan conference.

It was learned from trustworthy sources that the Syrian foreign minister, Mr Salah Bittar, had telephoned the Jordan Foreign Minister, Mr Awad Abdullahi, to notify him that Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia were ready to offer Jordan any kind of military and financial aid to maintain her borders with Israel.

This offer came after the announcement of the Iraq high-level mission's visit to Amman to continue talks which took place last month between King Hussein and King Faisal of Iraq in Baghdad, and also after it had been announced that Iraqi troops, stationed now on the Jordan-Iraqi borders, were ready to move into Jordan.—Reuters.

In Jerusalem, it was reported the Israeli government viewed with "concern and amazement" the "threat of the British Foreign Office" to the implementation of the Iraq-Jordan treaty according to an official communiqué reporting the Israeli Cabinet's meeting today.

This meant that Britain would go to war against Israel if Israel refused the entry of Iraqi troops into Jordan, the communiqué stated.—All Agencies.

NINA NOT AVAILABLE

Copenhagen, Oct. 14.

Journalists were refused permission to board the Russian steamer Vyacheslav Molotov which arrived here tonight from London with the Russian woman discus thrower, Nina Ponomareva, on board.

One of the ship's officers said: "Ponomareva is rather upset and asked me to say she does not wish to see the press." Asked what he and the other officers thought of the court judgment which found her guilty of stealing five hats from a London shop, he replied: "There has been a muddle, but the court found her not guilty."

When a journalist said the London court had found her guilty, but released her unconditionally, the officer insisted: "No, the court found her not guilty."—Reuters.

Ike Says Things Now Look Better

Washington, Oct. 14.

President Eisenhower said today that "things look better again" in the Suez situation.

Mr Eisenhower's comment was made to photographers who congratulated him on his 66th birthday. "It has been a wonderful birthday so far," he said. "It looked a little bad last night on the Suez thing, but things look better again today." Last Friday night Mr Eisenhower said some assurance of winning world peace with justice would be the best possible birthday present he could receive.

The President observed his birthday quietly with his family.

A RESPITE

The birthday celebration at the White House with his four small grandchildren was a respite for the President in advance of four days of campaigning to the West Coast starting on Tuesday.

The family celebration today was in contrast to Mr Eisenhower's birthday a year ago, when he was in Denver hospital convalescing from his heart attack.

On Tuesday morning, Mr Eisenhower will fly from Washington on the start of his most extensive round of pre-election campaigning so far. All of the focus up to now have been of one or two day duration. On this latest one he will be away from Washington until Friday evening. The President will fly on Tuesday to Minneapolis for mid-day speeches in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Then he will travel on to the Pacific Northwest.—Reuters.

STOP PRESS

All members of the Hongkong Auxiliary Air Force detailed to attend the Second HKEAFA Camp are to report to the security camp at 2.30 p.m. tomorrow (Tuesday) in order to proceed to Camp.

EUROPE'S MOST PAMPERED ARMY

Vienna, Oct. 14.

The first batch of 135,000 "youngmen" — the word recruit is taboo — tomorrow join Austria's new eight-hour-day, home-from-home army.

And it looks like being the most pampered army in Europe. Gone will be the pre-war days of rigid discipline when a soldier could address his superiors only in stiff third person speech.

Brass bands will greet the new soldiers as they arrive at the barracks — accompanied by mothers, fathers, and any other close relations.

First duty as members of the new Austrian army, which was authorised after the four occupying powers left the country a year ago, will be to dine on choice Wiener Schnitzel.

Parents will be taken on tours of the barracks to see for themselves the home comforts which the new soldiers will enjoy. For instance, bedrooms for two, four or six people, with parquet floors and air filled mattresses instead of the old straw mattresses. There are even special recreation rooms for non-smokers.—China Mail Special.

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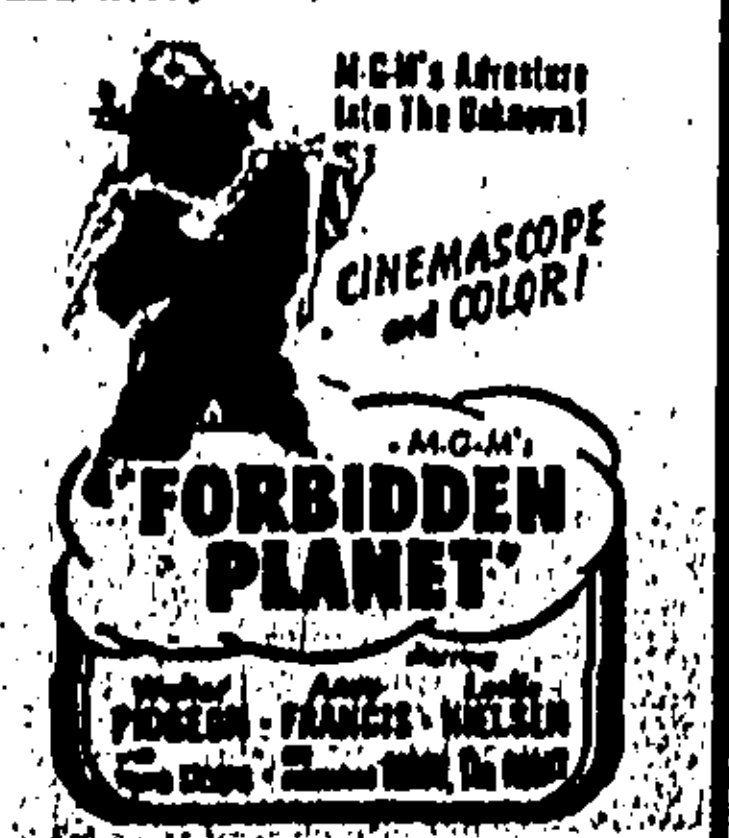
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♦ TO-MORROW ♦

NEW YORK: Richard Todd in "The Dam Busters"
GREAT WORLD: James Stewart in "Man From Laramie"

ORIENTAL

Morning Show To-day 12.30
"BUD & LOU IN
KEYSTONE COPS"To-day
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

Majestic

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.20,
7.30 & 9.30 P.M.Princess Margaret Meets Arab
.....Leaders In Zanzibar.....

A smiling Princess Margaret is introduced to three Arab leaders during the Garden Party given in her honour at the Residency in Zanzibar—Central Press Photo.

EXPECTED STORMS DID NOT MATERIALISE

Llandudno - Pleasant Surprise For Eden

London, Oct. 14.

Sir Anthony Eden was reported today to be highly gratified by the results of the Conservative Party's annual conference, which steered clear of several expected storms and wound up by giving his Government an overwhelming vote of confidence on its Suez policy.

Many politicians described the assembly which ended at Llandudno yesterday as one of the most surprising of recent years. Over 4,000 of the Government's supporters gathered last Tuesday to face an agenda bristling with possibilities of trouble both in the foreign and domestic fields. Eve-of-conference talk was dominated by rumours of a "revolt" by the "Suez group" of Conservative MPs who two years ago opposed British evacuation of the Canal zone. This group of between 30 and 40 members wanted to put "teeth" into an emergency resolution on the Suez crisis which was the first subject for debate and which contained no reference to international control of the Canal.

Quick last-minute official moves swung the "Suez rebels" behind the Government.

This set the stage for the impressive ovation given the Prime Minister when, yesterday, he wound up the conference with a speech climaxed by an exhaustive review of the Suez crisis.

Many politicians had predicted beforehand that the Opposition Labour Party's attacks on the Government on its handling of the Suez issue might well be one of the main factors in welding the Conservatives in solid unity behind their leaders, and this is what seems to have transpired.

Many politicians had expected the economic debate handled by Mr Harold Macmillan, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, to produce a demonstration of rank-and-file impotence.

Excitement Pitch

Confronting Mr Macmillan in the conference agenda were many resolutions expressing anxiety at rising living costs and high taxation, and though only one "key" resolution was debated, the spirit of the other was reflected in speeches but the new Chancellor had a smooth passage, helped possibly by the fact that in the last 12 months Britain's overall position as one of the world's biggest trading nations has improved.

The gap between export earnings and imports costs has been narrowed, and the sterling area's gold and dollar reserves, which has been dropping sharply, are now rising.

The conference reached its one pitch of real excitement over the domestic issue of capital punishment, gratifying the Home Secretary, Mr Gwilym Lloyd George, by voting overwhelmingly in favour of the retention of hanging.

Union Policy

One of the conference's biggest ovations went to Mr Iain Macleod, Minister of Labour, who summed up debates on industrial relations and trade unions.

Mr Macleod on the Government's behalf rejected sectional party demands that legislation should be introduced compelling trade unions to take a secret ballot of their membership before calling strike action. Speaking on industrial relations against the background of recent strikes and mounting wage claims, he reaffirmed it is the government's policy to interfere as little as possible with the British system of free, voluntary negotiation in industry—China Mail Special.

TRIUMPH FOR IKE'S
'OPEN SKY' PLAN:
ITALY EXPERIMENT

Rome, Oct. 14.

The first major air photography exercise carried out in the West has indicated that President Eisenhower's "open sky" plan could work.

Defence Minister Paolo Emilio Taviani and Air Force officers directing a five-day exercise which ended yesterday said the experiment indicated that no major war plant or military installation can escape aerial reconnaissance.

Air Force experts were still busy examining the hundreds of thousands of photographs taken by F-84 fighter planes of Italy's Third Air Brigade over areas ranging from Milan and Genoa to Rome, Naples and Sicily.

Detail Was 'So Clear'

First results showed the detail on the ground was so clear that no major installation could be concealed.

Official accounts said the experiment showed that it would be possible for a full air brigade to photograph all of Italy's 117,471-square mile territory in one flight hour.

The aerial photograph programme was suggested by President Eisenhower in his "open sky" plan, under which Soviet planes would freely travel across the U.S. photographing everything, and American planes would do the same in Russia, to make sure that neither was preparing an aggressive war.

Italy was the first western country outside the United States to test the practicability of aerial photography. The exercise started on Tuesday.

At 400-600 mph

Officials said the aerial pictures were so clear that even the type of planes on the ground, or the size of cities in our yards could be determined.

The pictures were taken by planes flying at speeds ranging from 435 to 620 mph, at altitudes up to 40,000 feet—United Press.

ELECTRIC
POWER
FROM
VOLCANO

Moscow, Oct. 14.

The first experimental electric power plant to use energy from volcanic sources will be constructed next spring in Kamchatka peninsula, in the north-east. The Soviet newspaper "Moskovskaya Pravda" reported today.

The paper said pipes would be laid as deep as 500 yards underground to bring superheated steam to the generators.

Four Times Cheaper

The power plant should produce electricity at the most four times cheaper than that of thermal plants.

Underground hot water from volcanic origins was already being used near Magadan for central heating, laundries and public baths, the paper said. Various metals and minerals would also be extracted in Kamchatka, the paper added—France-Press.

Hint From Sudan

NASSER
TO FORM
AXIS?

Cairo, Oct. 14.

The Egyptian Government-sponsored Middle East New Agency today quoted the Sudanese Foreign Minister Sayed Mohamed Ahmen Mahgoub, as saying that the Sudan was actively engaged in bringing about some kind of co-operation between Egypt, Ethiopia and the Sudan "as a nucleus for a strong African front."

The minister said this co-operation was "necessary in view of their joint economic, social and political interests" and with the object of "liberating the peoples of Africa."

He said he hoped representatives of the three countries might attend a conference to "translate this aspiration into actual fact."

• Success Claimed

Efforts to achieve this objective had already met with success "as may be proved by Emperor Haile Selassie's contemplated visit to Egypt next December," he said, according to the news agency.

Last week the Egyptian Arabic magazine Akher Sa reported that behind-the-scenes talks had taken place at a high level in Cairo, Khartoum and Addis Ababa during the past month to bring about closer relations between the three countries.

The magazine quoted the Sudanese Premier, Abdullah Khalil, as saying after a recent meeting with the Egyptian and Ethiopian ambassadors that he hoped a "Cairo-Khartoum-Addis Ababa axis will come about"—Reuter.

Communists
Plan More
Parliaments

Moscow, Oct. 14. Communist official organ of the Soviet Communist party's central committee, predicted today an increase in parliamentary methods in Communist countries.

Kommunist, quoted by the Soviet news agency Tass, said that "in the future, with the growing successes of Socialist countries and the rallying of the people around the working class in capitalist countries, the importance of parliamentary forms of development of the Socialist revolution will increase more and more."

It added: "The radical change in the international historical situation and in the internal conditions in capitalist countries resulting from the liberation movement, brings forth the question of a parliamentary form of transition to socialism as a most fruitful one."

"Taking this into account, Communist parties are resolutely mastering the art of parliamentary struggle, working out tactics for the defence of the people's vital interests by parliamentary methods."—Reuter.

New Reservoir

Paris, Oct. 14. A new reservoir with a capacity of 200 million cubic metres of water, has just been completed in the vicinity of Tangshan, the coal mining and iron and steel centre in north-eastern Hopei Province, the New China News Agency reported tonight.

Situated on the Towho river, the reservoir will prevent Tangshan and the farmlands in its lower reaches from flood damage. It will also supply factories and Tangshan and nearby farmlands with water, the news agency said—France-Press.

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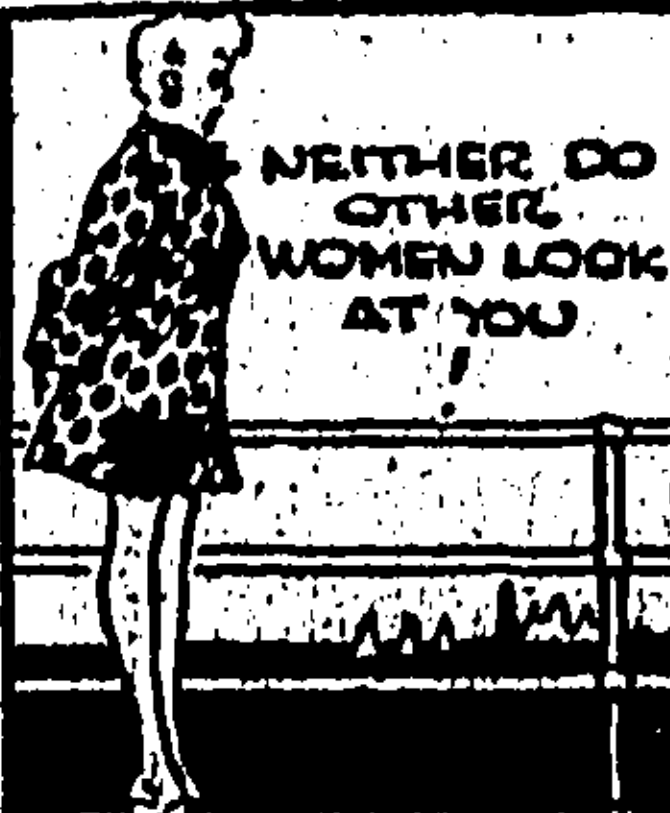
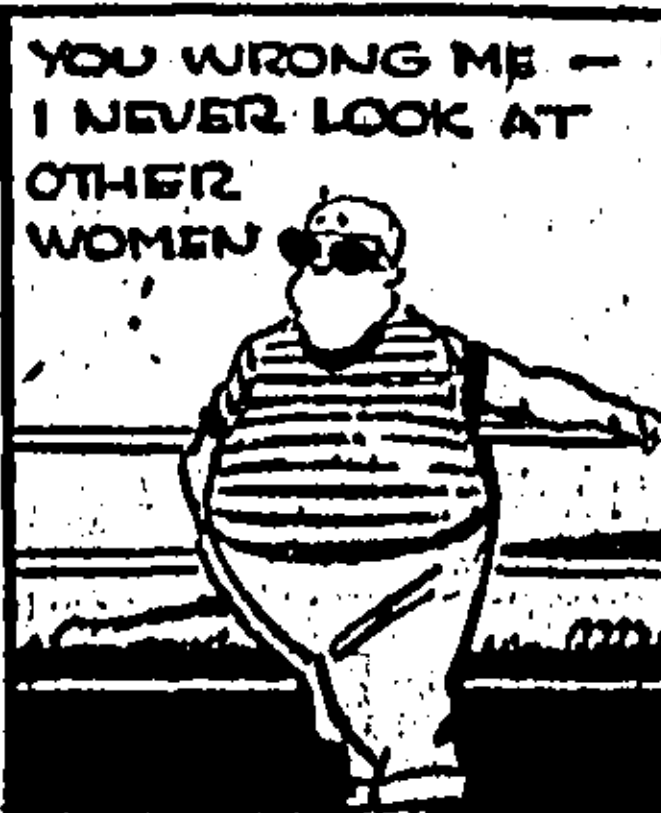
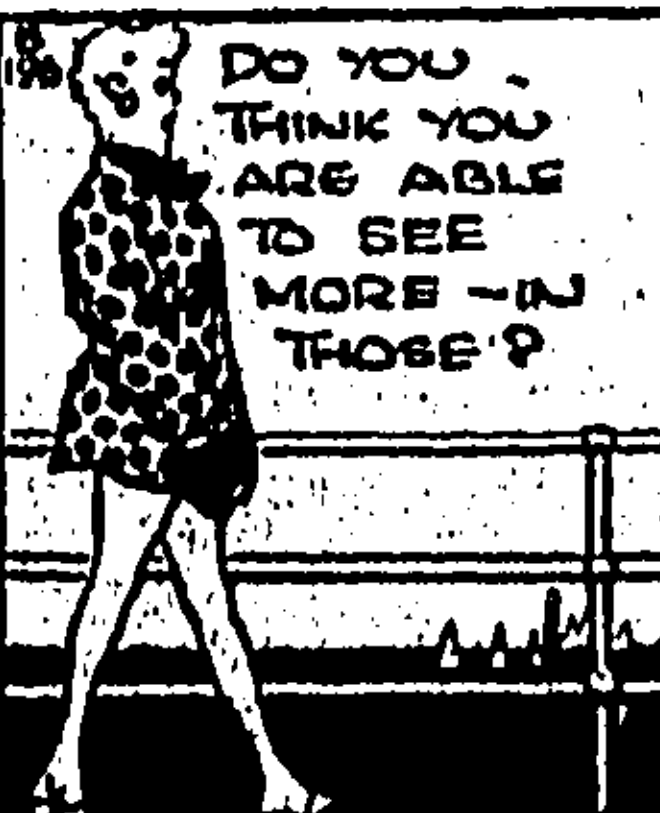
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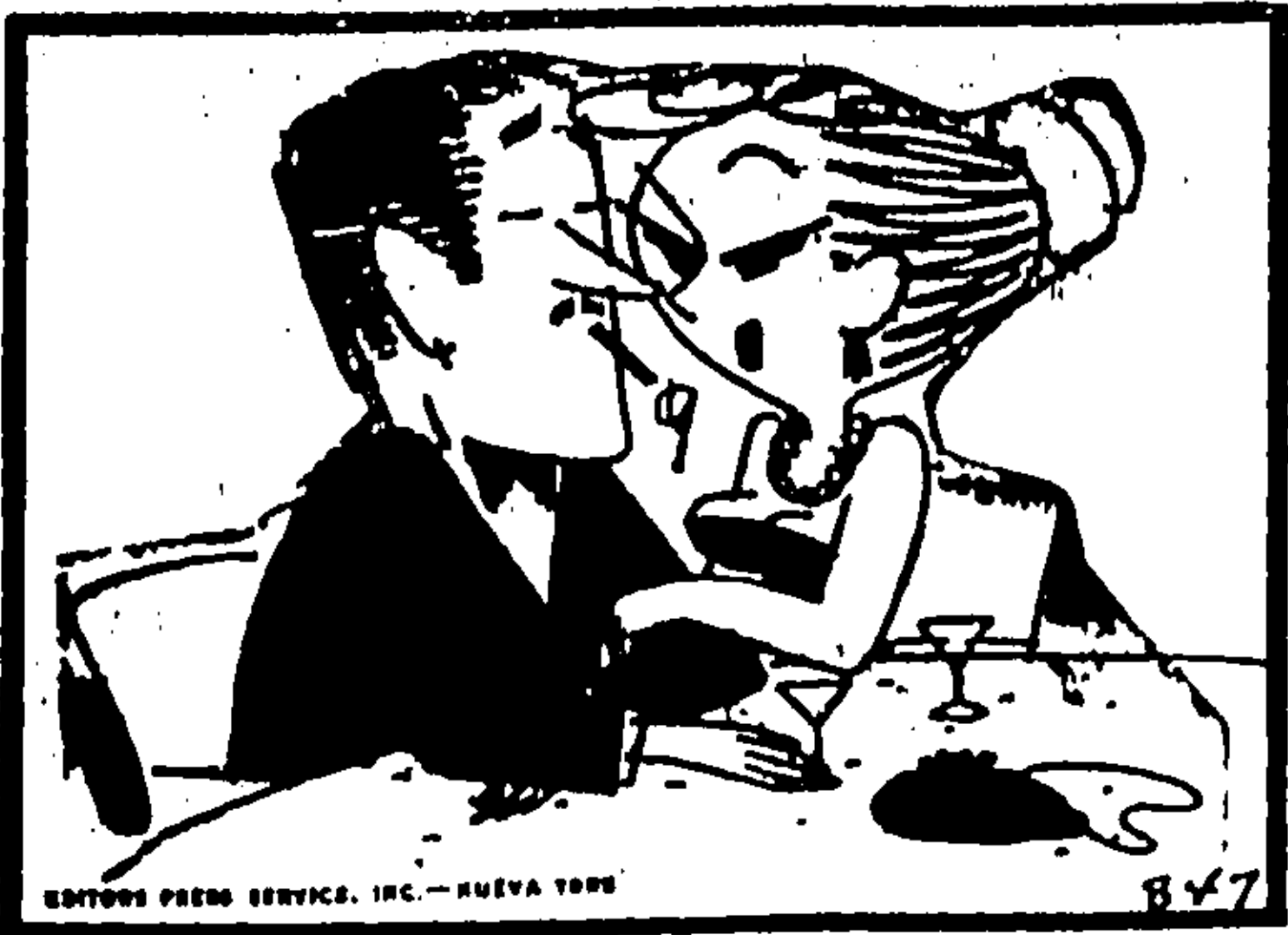


WITH PERSPECTA STEREOGRAPHIC SOUND

POP



This Funny World



"You'll like my family—they're rich."

YOUR BIRTHDAY

By STELLA

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15

BORN today, you are something of a dreamer and although you have good, common sense, the judgment and the ability to plan a programme of action, you are somewhat lacking in the abstract which goes toward the making of an all-around business success. It may be that you are far more interested in ideas than in money, making that you care less about business routine. If you are involved in business ventures, see to it that you have a partner who can take care of the detail work and leave you to develop the ideas.

You are rather less than a hundred, and although your talents may put you in the "big money" classification, you will always be "poor" or "poorish" there you definitely have not learned the lesson of saving for that proverbial rainy day. It is always so much of a good fellow when it comes to handouts. Be sure that the need is real. Don't let yourself become known as an easy touch.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)—Make the most of your talents and see that you are recognized by the right people; those who can advance your business interests.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Expand important interests. You may be a little more adventurous than usual in business matters today.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—A busy and active day. There will be some good and some not so good influences, but if you are wise, you can act with wisdom.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Splendid opportunities are offered for advancement, but you must be astute enough to choose the correct one.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—An exciting day which calls for discretion when it comes to making important decisions. Stay calm.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 21)—Put your best foot forward so that you may take full advantage of an article and possibly a progressive day.

ARIES (Mar. 22-Apr. 21)—You may have a real inspiration. Take the initiative in putting it into operation. It will further your progress.

Taurus (Apr. 22-May 21)—Pay attention to your finances today when it comes to making important decisions which could influence your future well-being.

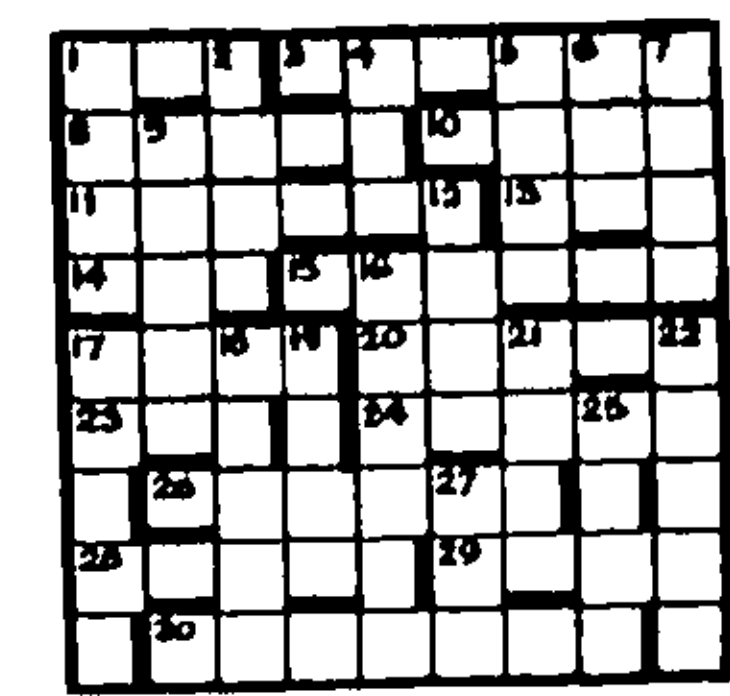
GEMINI (May 22-June 22)—You may be planning a journey. If it is a business trip, then anticipate a favorable judgment of success and work.

CANCER (June 23-July 23)—Your major interests can be augmented today if you show initiative. Take the lead in a new idea.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—Don't be against that still, small voice. Outside influence, against your better judgment, can bring it wrong decision.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—Take stock of your assets and liabilities, balance one against the other to see how you stand. Then act accordingly.

CROSSWORD



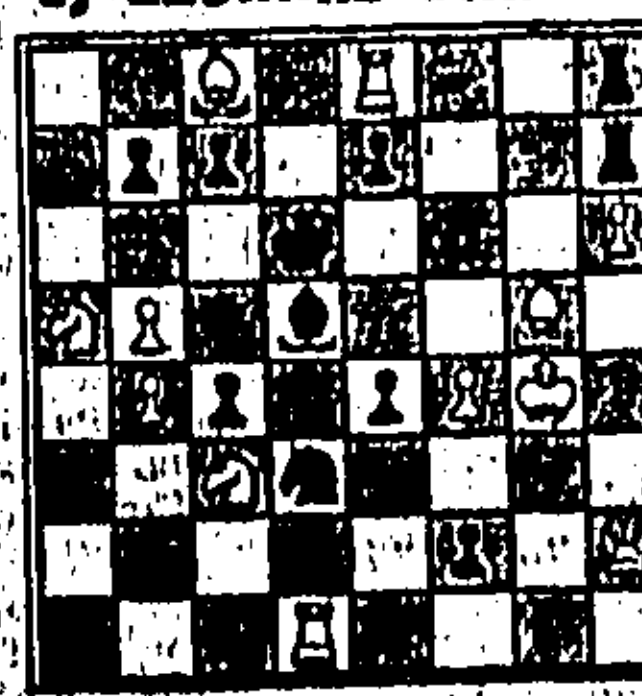
1. "Over the one half word" (Macbeth). (5)
2. It keeps things cold in short. (5)
3. The land of the fiber and the Argos. (5)
4. Old Joe was. (4)
5. They are cut in the same. (6)
6. The great. (3)
7. Do wrong. (3)
8. Lovers one hundred before. (6)
9. Country which cannot be considered high in Ireland. (6)
10. Pieces of it were produced in ancient days. (5)
11. Product of burning. (3)
12. Bring me back this way. (5)
13. They look after themselves. It is said. (5)
14. Stone of Destiny from here. (5)
15. Near mountain? (4)
16. Web of Agatha Christie. (7)

1. Pitches real small drinks. (4)
2. Constellation for Charles. (4)
3. Port of Kent. (3)
4. The dear look active. (4)
5. Magoon's friend. (3)
6. Seen in Plochy Circus. (4)
7. They are often heard in bedroom. (4)
8. Good and is cherished by the farmer. (4)
9. Give me your answer, do also be urged. (5)
10. War one may strike fear into opponent. (5)
11. It is quite a thing. (4)
12. The name of the village of Mlasy. (4)
13. Yellow roan state. (4)
14. They are seen everywhere, only in the Daily. (4)
15. It is a very common word. (4)
16. It is a very common word. (4)
17. It is a very common word. (4)
18. It is a very common word. (4)
19. It is a very common word. (4)
20. It is a very common word. (4)
21. It is a very common word. (4)
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Saturday's solution

CHESS

by LEONARD BARDEN



A problem by E. Bonwell (British Times, 1925)—White to move in two.

Solution to Saturday's problem:

1. B-Kt3, K-K1, 2. QxPch, P-Q3, 3. B-Q3 mate.

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Second Error Always Worse

By OSWALD JACOBY

TWO errors were made in today's hand, one by each side. As usual, the side that made the last error wound up in the soup.

North made the first mistake when he jumped to four hearts. The trouble with such a bid is that it suggests a slam and North should not make this kind of suggestion with only one ace. A raise to three hearts would surely get the partnership to a game, which is all that North should hope for.

Such could have saved the situation by using the Blackwood Convention in order to check on aces. He preferred to go right to the slam in the hope that a favourable opening lead would give him a better chance to make the contract. If there were some slight problem in the play.

The problem in the play was more than slight. Declarer should have lost two aces before he even got started.

West opened the deuce of clubs and South played the king from dummy. East won with the ace of clubs and

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WOMANSENSE

A cape adds warmth

By PATRICIA DOUGLAS

CREATIVE ideas from Paris fashion houses are rarely practical in the sense that they are designed for the wearer's comfort. This season, however, there is an exception—the cape. This has been copied from Paris and adapted by British manufacturers for their mid-season collections in what seems to be record time.

As an addition to an outfit a cape adds warmth. It is the essence of coziness, and folds itself round the shoulders and arms and prevents even the smallest draught reaching the wearer. It is, therefore, a fashion material it becomes merely a fashion fad.

The style of the cape is as variable as the women who will wear it. For instance, a waist-length cape adds distinction to a simple-tailored wool dress, and takes an autumn suit through to the colder weather. A full-length cape—though few could wear one successfully—can take the place of a coat. Most women are likely to adopt the easier fashion of the large cape collar on a cloth coat.

Spectator Sports have presented the long cape in an interesting novelty, tweed in the muted grey-green shades beloved by Paris. With a snug-fitting draw-string neckline and slits for arms, it falls smoothly round the shoulders and covers completely the dress worn underneath. It doubles its coziness, without adding either weight or bulk, by being lined with a fine wool jersey in a lighter lichen green.

LESS EXTREME

THESE are suits with capes attached at the neckline under the collar, and others where the cape is detachable so that it could do double duty by being worn over a dress. Arthur Banks suggests both these styles, using a tweed for the wide-draped cummerbund. Incidentally, this dress is in the much discussed new "hem length" approximately three inches above the ankle.

The little black dress—very much in fashion again—is often styled with the high cummerbund effect. If this band is part of the dress, it is likely to be black too, but in a contrasting material, such as Spectator Sports' dress with its cummerbund inset in matching cloth but accented by a satin ribbon band.

A jacket cut in a cape effect, by Spectator Sports, is a less extreme style for women who like to be in fashion though not necessarily leaders of it. Teamed with a slim dress, this makes a most useful town outfit in a

dark tweed with a "groove point" effect.

This fashion for dresses with matching jackets has gained popularity, and may develop into a two-piece where the jacket becomes a cape. A forerunner of this style seen at Polly Peck, is in navy blue canvas weave wool and has a simple high-line dress teamed with a closely-enveloping cape in the magnet line.

There is every reason for the cape fashion becoming popular, for they are kind to figure faults and can camouflage the proportions of the silhouette. The size and shape of the cape, however, must bear some relation to the wearer's height. A tall woman can wear any length below the waist, in fact the longer it is the less it will add to her width. A short woman must be content with a shoulder cape or a cape-collar or she will be diminished still further in stature.

MOST ELEGANT

THE second Paris fashion to be readily adopted by British manufacturers is the cummerbund. Apparently this is the outcome of the waistline battle which this season settled for the "high bust" Empire line. To look its best a cummerbund needs a small neat waist, though this new-style waistband does not, in fact, span the waist. Its lower edge is on the natural waist level, its top edge encircling the diaphragm.

The cummerbund is used on soft, full-skirted wool crepe or jersey dresses as well as on more severely tailored tweeds and worsteds. It is an accessory a woman can make for herself from a length of brilliant, jewel-coloured wool jersey and wear with any dress.

British dress houses have interpreted this line in many different ways. At its most elegant it is seen at Frederick Starke in a Paris-inspired dress in a new, fine wool and worsted cloth called Gazella. Black on the right side, it reverses to chocolate-brown, emerald or sapphire, this reverse material being used for the wide-draped cummerbund. Incidentally, this dress is in the much discussed new "hem length" approximately three inches above the ankle.

The little black dress—very much in fashion again—is often styled with the high cummerbund effect. If this band is part of the dress, it is likely to be black too, but in a contrasting material, such as Spectator Sports' dress with its cummerbund inset in matching cloth but accented by a satin ribbon band.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

One Hot Summer Day

—An Ant Explains the Best Way to Keep Cool—

By MAX TRELL

"IT'S so hot today, Knarf," said Teddy, the Stuffed Bear, "that I'm surprised the rocks aren't melting."

"That's an odd thing to say," said Knarf, looking at his friend. "The reason you're wearing a fur coat, Teddy, is that you're wearing a fur coat."

Teddy, the Stuffed Bear, looked down at himself. Sure enough, he was wearing fur. It wasn't a fur coat, of course. It was his own fur but it was just as warm.

Cool Place

Presently Knarf said he knew where there was a nice cool place to sit.

"May I go with you?" asked Teddy.

"Of course," said Knarf. They both climbed over the garden wall. There on the other side of the Old Oak, they came to a cool, damp, shady place where the high ferns grew. Then Knarf found a toadstool.

"Here we are, Teddy," he said. "Let's sit under this umbrella."

Knarf looked at the toadstool and it seemed to him then, though he hadn't thought of it before, that a toadstool looked almost like a big umbrella or parasol.

Clover Leaves

Knarf and Teddy both squeezed themselves under the toadstool. Knarf picked a few clover leaves. He gave one of them to Teddy, and the other he kept for himself.

"What are these clover leaves for?" Teddy wanted to know.

"They're for me," said Knarf. "I'm giving you the one I gave you."

Teddy turned himself with the clover leaf, but he still didn't feel very cool.

Just then a butterfly came along. It looked very cool indeed.

"Hello, Butterfly," said Teddy. "How do you manage to keep yourself so cool?"

"Why," said the Butterfly, "I just fly around looking for cool places. Sometimes I find a cool breeze and let it carry me all over."

Then the Butterfly fluttered off.

Knarf's Wish

"I wish we had wings," said Knarf to Teddy. "Then we could let ourselves float along with the cool breezes, too."

The next moment a beetle trudged up slowly. It was carrying a big wicker basket, for it was on its way into the field to look for roots for its dinner.

"Cool?" answered the Ant. "I don't know whether I'm hot or cool. I'm too busy to pay any attention to the way I feel."

And off it went.

Rupert and the Dog-roses—38



Tumbling rapidly out of the tree Rupert gasped around. "I know just where I am," he muttered. "Yes, there's the village, and I do believe that's Daddy himself walking in a few not far from our home!" At length he is breathlessly pouring out his story.

Mr. Bear. "So that's what's wrong with our clothes post," he cries. "If we move it six feet to the north-east there will be no more trouble." Mr. Bear looked bewildered. "It sounds nonsense to me," he says. "But there can be no harm in trying."

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED



Success Over Infertility

By W. W. BAUER, M.D.

EARLY concepts of infertility have almost laid the "blame" upon woman. In Old Testament writings one sees frequent references to barren women. Only in recent years has the realization been reached that infertility may reside in the male at least as frequently as in the female.

It should be recognized from the outset that infertility has no relationship to ability to perform the sexual act. Infertility depends on the availability of living ova in the woman and sperm in the man and conditions in which the sex cells may meet and merge.

In the woman there must be a regular maturing of an ovum and its unimpeded passage through the Fallopian tubes into the uterus. There it must be implanted and nourished so that it may grow. Any interference with this regular monthly cycle may lead to failure of conception. In the male, similar conditions exist. There must be the production of living sperm and the ability to place it within the woman's body so that it may meet and fertilize an ovum. Any interference with this may also result in sterility.

Many Factors

The causes of sterility in both man and woman include local and general physical conditions, and psychic factors. The local conditions such as the production of living sex cells may depend on the general health. Extreme degrees of malnutrition are often accompanied by sterility, and it is quite possible that even minor dietary deficiencies may lower fertility appreciably.

The endocrine or internal secretions in both man and woman vitally affect the sex glands, and deficiencies here may account for infertility. Locally, there may be obstructions due to inflammatory conditions and their aftermath which prevent the reproductive cells of either sex from meeting. Finally, there may be psychic incompability as indicated by the fact that an apparently sterile pair may, upon separation and remarriage, or in extramarital situations, both prove fertile with other partners.

The mere fact that a new marriage does not result in immediate pregnancy is not necessarily an indication of infertility. There are many factors in the precise timing of a union between male and female sex components.

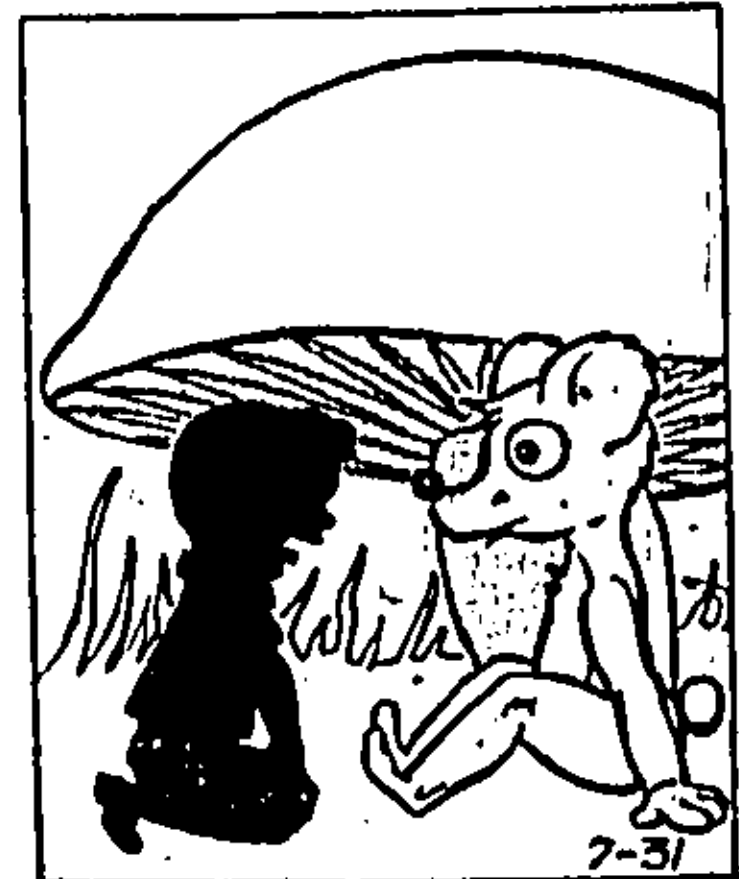
Young married people desiring children should wait a reasonable time without discouragement. When they decide to consult a physician, they should do so together. There is no point in either partner going alone to a physician for a remedy for infertility.

Recent Reports

The usual lines of treatment for infertility have already been indicated by the preceding discussion of causes. The physician will give attention to the general health of both partners and may prescribe changes in diet and living habits to overcome malnutrition, fatigue, and other adverse factors. He may administer hormone therapy or hormones respectively in instances where there is a deficiency of these factors.

In women, there is a procedure by means of which the Fallopian tubes are inflated so as to assure free passage of ovum and sperm. Fertilization of the ovum usually occurs in the tube; the ovum then moves down the tube and becomes implanted in the lining of the uterus.

Recent reports indicate increasing success in overcoming sterility when both partners to a marriage are co-operative and persistent in treatment.



Knarf and Teddy squatted themselves under the toadstool.

Then Knarf and Teddy looked at each other. They stopped fanning themselves with the clover leaves. They both stood up.

"I guess we'd better get busy doing something," Knarf said to Teddy.

"I guess you're right," Teddy said to Knarf.

"Cool?" answered the Ant. "I don't know whether I'm hot or cool. I'm too busy to pay any attention to the way I feel."

And off it went.

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HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Paste silver polish will take burned starch off the sole of an electric iron.

If a rug pad containing animal hair or wool has not been treated by the manufacturer, it should be sprayed on both sides with a moth repellent.

To make a fruit ice cream the easy way, just add plain vanilla cream, add the fruit and release.

Another Rupert Adventure—

and the GIANT'S CASTLE RUPERT

\$1.00

AT S. C. M. POST LTD.

Race Meeting New Dates

An official statement issued by Mr. A. E. Arnold, Secretary of the H.K. Jockey Club, last evening disclosed that there will be no races to-day.

The statement said that the Second Day of the First Race Meeting of the new season has been postponed.

The First Race Meeting will now be held on Saturday, October 20, First Day—ten races, and on Sunday, October 21, Second Day—12 races.

The Second Race Meeting of the season, scheduled for October 27, in view of the postponement of the First Race Meeting, has been cancelled.

Revolting Customer

By HENRY LONGHURST

More in sorrow than in anger I have to report a rising tide of criticism which suggests that the old championship golf clubs of England and Scotland are not what they used to be—or rather that they are what they used to be, and have failed to change with the times.

The main targets for criticism this year have been Hoylake, Prestwick and Muirfield, and, though with natural reluctance, I find myself bound to join in the chorus.

These clubs are essentially private affairs. They exist for the comfort, relaxation and enjoyment of their own members and neither the Championship Committee nor sponsors of other tournaments possess, or claim, the right to hold their competitions there. On the other hand, if clubs do accept tournaments to be held on their courses, it is up to them to welcome and cater for the ensuing multitudes to the best of their ability, and this, they are surely doing.

At Hoylake no hot food of any kind was available during the Open Championship, even though competitors, who were pointed out on their return to Canada by Sten Leonard, though he never had been to the club, were not to be taken into consideration. At Prestwick during the Masters Tournament it was the same. At Muirfield, on the other hand, there was lunch for competitors and the handful of members present, but for the rest of the camp followers, who in any case are known to be coming from the moment that they accept the fixture, the cupboard was bare.

The alternative was a snack, not even lunch, in the tent, which in Friday's gale threatened to take off any minute. The girls, who were charming, but this did not alter the fact that two ham sandwiches, turned up at the edges and the ham still not visible, plus a cup of grey coffee, cost mixed up in a tepid with a tin spoon, or that the tent itself looked as though it might recently have been dragged through a farmyard on a rainy day.

FULL CLUBHOUSE

I know that catering is a chancey and hazardous business, but such standards would not be tolerated for one moment in any other of the 26 countries in which I have played golf. Furthermore, they are quite unnecessary. During the Halford Hewitt tournament at Deal, for instance, they have for years served three or four hundred excellent lunches every day in a comparatively plain clubhouse.

Again, the sanitary facilities which are adequate for local members playing mostly one or two days a week, simply will not do for a championship entry of 300.

All in all, it does seem that the rota of championship courses is a desperate review. Here, though, we neither desire nor can afford to do things on the scale which is reckoned normal in America. We might well take a leaf out of the U.S. Golf Association's book. Before they begin a championship, which is an honour widely sought by

SOVIET UNION IN A BUSTLE OF FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

By SIDNEY WEILAND

Moscow, Oct. 15.

The sports world of the Soviet Union is in a bustle of final preparations for the 1956 Olympic Games, with athletes under no illusions about the effort which they will have to make if their country is to win outstanding honours at Melbourne.

Spokesmen and newspapers alike have been hammering home the warning that in spite of the drive in recent years to produce first-class athletes of all kinds, a great deal of leeway has to be made up in some branches before Russians can count themselves in the Olympic class.

Pravda, official newspaper of the Communist Party, had this to say of the present position: "An intense struggle awaits the foremost Soviet sportsmen in Melbourne. This will be the second time that Soviet sportsmen have taken part in the Olympic Games. In the four years which have elapsed since the Olympic Games in Helsinki, the skill of the Soviet sportsmen in the overwhelming majority of events has increased considerably."

The world trials are undoubtedly held by our weight-lifters, the skills of our gymnasts, shooters and rowers are improving. At the same time, we must note that the representatives of a number of events have not drawn due conclusions from the lessons of the (1952) Olympic Games.

Extremely insignificant changes for the better have occurred in swimming. The basketball team have relinquished their positions; the national water polo team is still not performing with confidence; the medium distance runners, high jumpers, men pole-vaulters and women high jumpers are very slowly improving their proficiency."

Pravda, in a subsequent article, paid tribute to the achievements of the Spartakiad, but again sounded the warning of still more to be done if Russia's athletes are to make their impact on the 1956 Olympiad in Melbourne.

WARNING SOUNDED

In an editorial article, the newspaper said that very serious shortcomings in the development of various Olympic sports were exposed at the Spartakiad, and that they must be fully overcome.

Earlier, it had said that the Soviet state was allocating huge sums for health purposes and the encouragement of sport and athletics.

This year alone, the sum of 35,000 million roubles is being allocated from the state budget for the combined purposes of developing health and physical culture. Only a proportion of this goes to the sports side, but reports and articles in the Soviet press indicate clearly that the Government is extremely anxious that Soviet youth and Soviet athletes should make a significant contribution to the world's prestige abroad.

SPARTAKIAD

This was written before the Soviet Union staged its biggest sports event of all time—the Moscow Spartakiad, which followed individual Spartakiads in the 15 separate Republics of the Soviet Union.

Fully 17,000 sportsmen of all kinds throughout the Soviet Union in Europe and Asia were originally involved in this stupendous event. In the final Spartakiad in the capital, there were about 8,000 athletes.

ONLY THE BEST

The Open is a new, considerably more promising, ending about 24,000 to 25,000, and only the best should do. Though a traditionalist at heart, I now would not in the least mind taking it in hand provided the club has two courses, spacious accommodation and a committee and secretary who know how to handle the big occasion and will work to make it a success. The name of Wentworth comes readily to mind.

The standard at present accepted are really disgraceful, when you come to think of it. There are, however, welcome signs that the customers are at last beginning to revolt. For writing which, I shall no doubt be deemed to be in the quarters particularly revolting customer.

German Olympic Team Sets New Relay Record

Cologne, Oct. 14.

The German Olympic team (Kneibitz, Steinbach, Pohl and Gernert) set up a new European record for the 4 times 100 metres relay when they clocked 40.1 seconds in their two-day athletic meeting against Sweden here today.

Germany held the previous record with 40.1 seconds, Germany won the meeting by 115 points against Sweden's 97.5.

Certain Of Becoming League Champions

Moscow, Oct. 14.

The Moscow Spartak soccer team made certain of becoming Russian League Champions when they defeated Dynamo of Kiev 4-3 today.

Moscow Dynamo were Champions last year.—Reuter.

Nationalist China To Send 45 Athletes

Taipei, Oct. 14.

Nationalist China is to be represented by a 45 member Olympic team at the Melbourne Games next month, it was announced here today.

The team includes a 12-member basketball squad and competitors for the High Jump, Long Jump, Weight-lifting, boxing and shooting.—France-Press.

France Beaten In Two-Day Athletic Meet

Florence, Oct. 14.

Italy defeated France by 102 points to 99 in their two-day athletic meeting, which ended here today.—France-Press.

RUMANIA WINS

London, Oct. 14.

Rumania beat Norway in both Men's and Women's contests in the two-day international athletics match which ended in Bucharest today, according to Agence Press, the Rumanian News Agency.

Rumania won the Men's match by 111 points to 99 and the Women's by 60-40.—Reuter.

Famous Sports Stars I Have Met

FRANK FORMAN

By Archie Quick

When Notts Forest won the FA Cup in 1958, the two star players were Frank Forman, right-half, and Grenville Morris, outside-left—both Internationals, the one for England and the other for Wales. Both have lived to a ripe old age and, as octogenarians, they sat together at the recent Forest-Port Vale match. They go to all home games. Moreover, they were introduced to me by Noel Watson, Cup Final referee in 1922 and now the club secretary.

Both these grand old players are hale and hearty. Indeed, Mr. Morris, at 82, is still an active lawn tennis coach. He told me he has found time for a professional lawn tennis player.

"Frank Forman and I played many, many games together for Notts Forest," said Mr. Morris. "We were direct opponents in international matches and did give me some bumps!" Frank replied: "When Grenville had the ball he used to put his head down and make straight for goal. You had to do something about it." At 83 he is the youngest member of the Welshman.

Mr. Morris said he missed many "caps" for Wales because Forest were always wanting him to play for them in preference, and when he was an amateur with a free choice, he did! Shades of to-day's stampede for Amateur International honours!

Asked what he thought of that day's match Mr. Morris said: "The only thing I admired was the brilliant ball distribution of the two outside-lefts. Not a bad judge considering they were Doug Lishman, ex-Arsenal and England, and Eddie Bailey, ex-Spurs and England."

GRAND PLAYERS

Let Frank Forman talk of that Cup Final 58 years ago at the Crystal Palace. "We had some grand players, but the great Steve Bloomer, the Goodall brother, and Fryer in goal. But we won alright by three goals to one. Forest's only Cup Final victory ever. I had to look after their long-wing of Steve Evans and McGee in 1912. A slippery pair they were. But only Bloomer got a goal."

Grenville Morris played against Ireland, Ireland and Scotland in 1906 when he was with Aberystwyth, against Scotland in 1912, twice against Scotland and twice against Ireland. Twenty "caps" in all, no Continental sides to play and the many times he refused in order to serve his club.

Frank Forman, not to be confused with his brother Fred, who was also an English international, played four times against Scotland, twice against Wales and three times Ireland.

Auxiliary Medical Service Orders

Orders by the Hon. K. C. Yeo, C.M.G., Unit Controller, Auxiliary Medical Service, Serial No. 13/56, October 14, 1956.

Training. The following members are required to report for training as shown below: (a) First Aid Course No. 10/56/21. (b) First Aid Course No. 10/56/22. (c) First Aid Course No. 10/56/23. (d) First Aid Course No. 10/56/24. (e) First Aid Course No. 10/56/25. (f) First Aid Course No. 10/56/26. (g) First Aid Course No. 10/56/27. (h) First Aid Course No. 10/56/28. (i) First Aid Course No. 10/56/29. (j) First Aid Course No. 10/56/30. (k) First Aid Course No. 10/56/31. (l) First Aid Course No. 10/56/32. (m) First Aid Course No. 10/56/33. (n) First Aid Course No. 10/56/34. (o) First Aid Course No. 10/56/35. (p) First Aid Course No. 10/56/36. (q) First Aid Course No. 10/56/37. (r) First Aid Course No. 10/56/38. (s) First Aid Course No. 10/56/39. (t) First Aid Course No. 10/56/40. (u) First Aid Course No. 10/56/41. (v) First Aid Course No. 10/56/42. (w) First Aid Course No. 10/56/43. (x) First Aid Course No. 10/56/44. (y) First Aid Course No. 10/56/45. (z) First Aid Course No. 10/56/46. 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CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG
PUBLISHED DAILY
(AFTERNOONS)

Price, 20 cents per copy.
Saturdays 30 cents.
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and other countries \$7.00 per month.
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advertisements to the Secretary.
Telephone: 2511 (5 lines).
KOWLOON OFFICE:
Nathan Road,
Telephone: 64162.

Classified
Advertisements
20 WORDS \$4.00
for 1 DAY PREPAID

ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS
\$2.00 PER DAY
10 cents PER WORD OVER 20
Births, Deaths, Marriages.
Personal \$5.00 per insertion
not exceeding 25 words, 25
cents each additional word.
ALTERNATE INSERTIONS
10% EXTRA
If not prepaid a booking fee
of 60 cents is charged.

BIRTHS

GRANVILLE HONG, to Victor and
Jack, on 12th October 1956, at
Queen Mary Hospital, a son.
Mr. Alton, Midwife.

STAMPS

STAMP ALBUM Collection
Builder's Series, New, stock
available. From South China
Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham Street
and Salisbury Road, Kowloon.

MISCELLANEOUS

COCKTAIL PARTIES, 8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
on 15th October 1956, at
Queen Mary Hospital, a son.
Mr. Alton, Midwife.

To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD
Space for commercial
advertising should be
booked not later than
noon on Wednesday.

For the SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST and the
CHINA MAIL, 48 hours
before date of publication.

Special Announcements
and Classified Advertis-
ments as usual.

H. K. S. P. C.

Needs financial support for the
sake of poor children.



Please address communications:
Secretary, Hongkong
Society for the Protection
of Children, P.O. Box 2502
Hongkong.

Please send us your unwanted toys.
Collection Centre at Rediffusion.

Headaches
Toothaches
Colds
are quickly overcome by
Cafaspin

Oblivon
THE WONDER-DRUG
THAT BANISHES
FEAR AND NERVOUS TENSION!
Safe, non-habit forming,
no "hang-over", in sea-blue
capsules.
Sole Agents:
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. LTD.

SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

ATOMIC RESEARCH
AT HARWELL

HARWELL'S principal task is the basic
research and early development work on all
aspects of atomic energy, but particularly provide
new ideas about its application to the generation
of power.

NEW ATOM
SUIT

The Atomic Energy Research
Establishment at Harwell was
started in 1946, and has de-
veloped into a world famous
"atomic university." On the site
of a wartime airfield it has built
up a comprehensive research
organization, which already in-
cludes six reactor units with
three more under construction.

It has many other nuclear
research instruments, including
a synchro-cyclotron, two Van
de Graaff machines, a linear
accelerator, and the first laboratory
in the world to be designed es-
pecially for work with radio-
active materials.

Harwell's primary objects are
to carry out basic research into
all aspects of nuclear energy, to
provide information for design of
production facilities and power
stations, and to produce radio-
active isotopes which are export-
ed all over the world for use
in medicine, industry and agri-
culture.

In addition, to its production
of isotopes from the experi-
mental pile, Harwell has now
taken research into the use
of fusion products, popularly
known as atomic waste, and will
develop industry on the useful
purposes for which there can be
employed.

These uses include steriliza-
tion of pharmaceuticals, vulcaniza-
tion of rubber and production of
plastics with new properties.

This work is being undertaken
by the Technological Irradiation
Group, which will have its
Headquarters at Grove Air-
field, seven miles from Harwell.

This plastic clothing,
which gives an atomic
research scientist a 12-second
safety margin if con-
taminated, can be stripped
off in three seconds by
pulling a zipper. Scientists
at the uranium refinery in
the north of England work
with a special chemical, one
splash of which could be
fatal, or could cause serious
disfigurement. This clothing,
with its transparent visor,
gives protection for 15
seconds.

GOING TO
SCHOOL AT
HARWELL

Already many scientists
from all over the world
have received training at
Harwell.

There are two schools—one
for teaching the techniques of
handling radioactive isotopes
and one for training nuclear
engineers in the methods of
building atomic piles.

The Reactor School opened
in September, 1954, over a
course of one ninety lectures,
outlines a basic training in
Reactor Technology for thirty
students at a time.

The courses last three
months and comprise one or
two lectures in the mornings
with practical work or dis-
cussion in the afternoon. All
accepted students are of degree
standard, particularly in
mathematics.

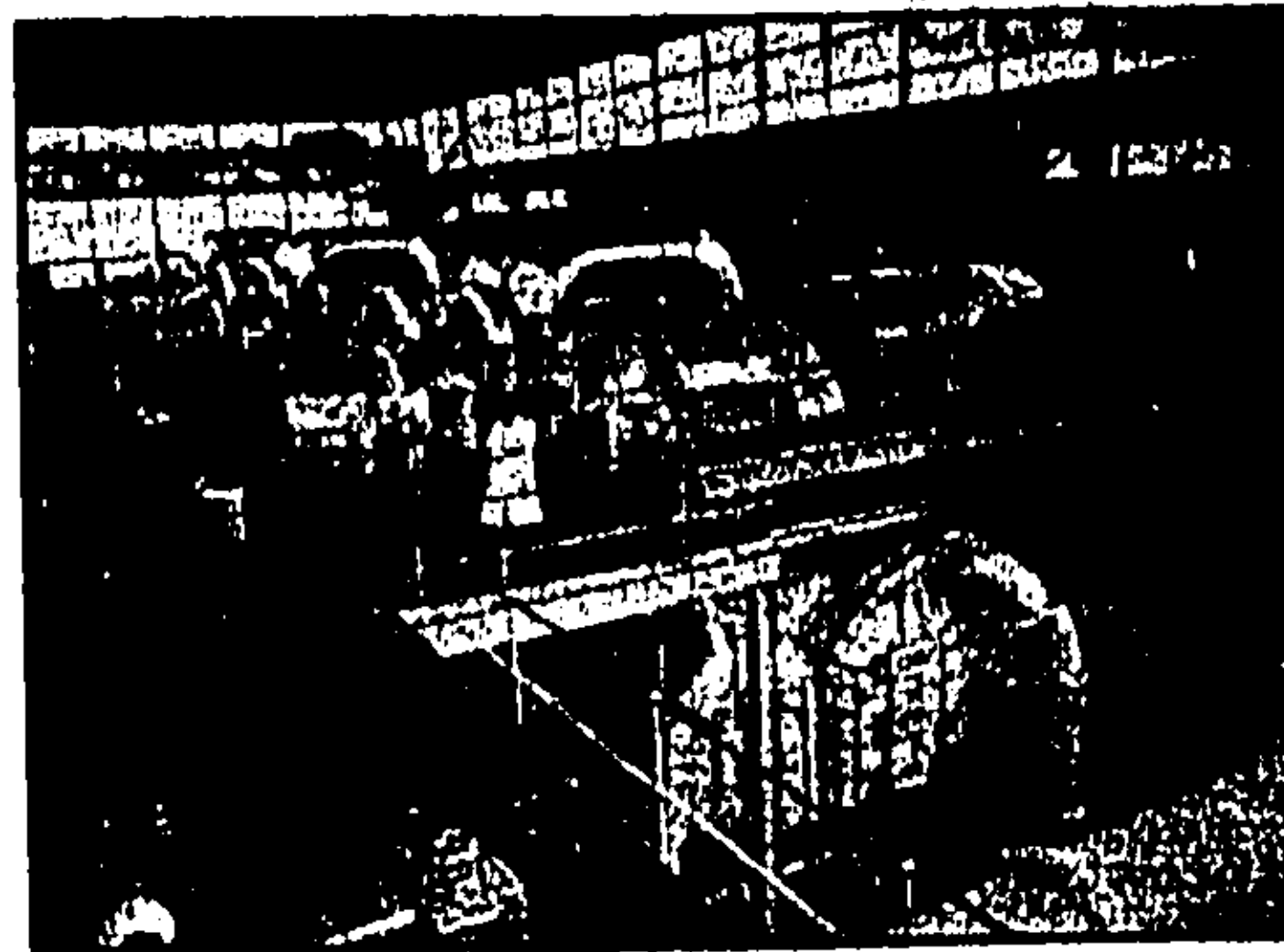
The Isotope School has been
in existence since 1951 and
gives instruction, for about a
time, to graduates on the pro-
cesses of radioactive materials,
measuring instruments and
laboratory techniques used with
radioactive isotopes.

Five hundred and twenty
students, including 230 from 33
overseas countries, have passed
through the Isotope School in
date.

Furthermore 150 have
attended special courses on
health physics, electronic in-
strumentation and autoradio-
graphy.

Also at Harwell there are
several types of Reactor
Simulators which are used in
the Reactor School courses and
for research. These simulators
are electronic devices which re-
produce the control desk of a
reactor and reproduce the
behaviour of a reactor whilst
being started up or operated.

CALDER HALL TURBINES



Britain's Calder Hall, the first large-scale atomic power
station in the world, will be opened by Her Majesty Queen
Elizabeth II on October 17, 1956.

Built in just over three years, the Calder Hall station
uses atomic energy to produce electricity for homes and fac-
tories in Britain.

Britain plans to have at least 16 atomic power stations by
1965.

Picture shows:—The turbine room of the station.

Springfields Processes
Uranium Ore

When the uranium
arrives in the United King-
dom it is sent to the
Springfields factory.

The operations carried out
there to produce uranium metal
can be divided broadly into
three stages: first there is an
ore-crushing and multiple
purification process leading to
ammonium diuranate; then the
diuranate is converted to
uranium tetrafluoride in the
"dryway" plant; finally the
tetrafluoride is reduced to metal
billets by mixing it with
calcium and firing it in a
mould. This latter process is

the most dramatic thing in the
whole production process.

When the uranium metal
billets have been formed in the
mould, the next stage is to
convert them into cartridges for
use as fuel elements in atomic
piles. To do this, the billets are
formed into rods which are then
machined to size, put into metal
cans and sealed.

After sealing, the cans are
subjected to a variety of tests
to ensure that they will with-
stand pile conditions of
temperature without leaking.
In this way have the uranium
metal fuel elements been pro-
duced for Calder Hall atomic
power station.

HK Exhibition

The United Kingdom
Trade Commissioner is
holding an exhibition to
mark the occasion of the
opening of Calder Hall by
Her Majesty The Queen.

By the courtesy of the
British Council it will be
held in their reading room
on the 1st floor of
Gloucester Building from
October 17 to 19 inclusive.

UK Yard Build
Tug For
West Africa

Yarrow and Company of Glas-
gow are to build a motor tug
and eight barges for operation
on the Niger and Benue rivers
in West Africa by the United
Africa Company.

The tug will be 105 ft. long
and will be designed to push
the eight barges in an articulated
train. Ruston-Paxman diesels
will drive her twin screws.

The train of barges will have
a total length of 650 ft. and will
carry 3,500 tons of cargo.

COLOMBO PLAN
EQUIPMENT

Under the Colombo Plan,
scientific workshop and training
equipment costing £55,000 is
being made available, by the
United Kingdom Government,
for the Ceylon Institute of
Scientific and Industrial Re-
search.

Provided free of cost, the
equipment includes pilot plant
apparatus, laboratory instru-
ments, workshop machinery and
tools and physical testing and
measuring apparatus.

NEW INDUSTRIES OF
THE ATOMIC AGE

THE opening, on October 17, by Her
Majesty The Queen of the world's first
large-scale atomic power station, will be a
landmark in our new Elizabethan age.

This new power station—
Calder Hall—is a symbol of the
success of Britain's research
and industrial complex built
up since the war to develop the
uses of atomic energy.

For the control of these new
scientific and engineering
plants, a vast range of special
scientific instruments has been
developed.

Most of Britain's well-known
scientific instrument makers are
already active in this new field.

So it is that Calder Hall is
only the outward symbol of an
immense new industry develop-
ing in the world in which we
live.

The particular system chosen
for Calder Hall for utilizing
some of the energy locked up
in the atom, is but one of
several methods already be-
lieved to be practicable.

Indeed, we have only leaped
over the first few pages of the
calendar of the atomic era into
which the world is currently
entering.

Windscale
Recovers
Byproducts

The Windscale factory,
next door to Calder Hall,
houses Britain's first two
atomic production piles
and also the chemical
plant for separating the
artificial metal plutonium
from uranium.

Unlike the new power station
however all the heat from these
atomic piles is wasted.

The reacting core is cooled by
blowing air through it, using
fans driven by 8,000 horse-
power motors.

After passing through the
reacting core the cooling
air is discharged atmo-
sphere through chimneys
which are over 400 ft. high.
These are the two tall thick
white chimneys to be seen in
most pictures of Calder Hall.

VERY HEAVY

The Windscale reactors are
very heavy engineering con-
struction jobs, the total weight
of the pile amounts to 52,000 tons.
Work on them was started in
1947 and in spite of their size
they were completed and
in operation by 1951.

The plutonium which is
formed in the atomic reactor,
and will be a by-product of
Calder Hall furnaces, has to be
extracted by chemical processing
and the design and construction
of the plants in which this is
done presented great difficulties.

In order to achieve high
efficiency, a solvent extraction
process of an entirely novel
character was adopted.

COVER PINHEAD

That process was worked out
by Dr. Spence, who is now the
head of the Chemical Division
at Harwell in the laboratories
at Chalk River in Canada. His
work was done on only 20
milligrams of plutonium
about as much as would cover
a pinhead.

At there was no time for
building a pilot or semi-
technical plant before the
design work started. Full scale
construction was commenced
on a primary separation plant
which was very large and cost
several million pounds on the
basis only of Dr. Spence's
research carried out on so small
a quantity of plutonium.

It is a great tribute to the
foundations of his work and of
the first class skilled engineers
who scaled up to design this
immense plant, that it went
into operation quite smoothly
and with high efficiency and at
an increasing output ever
since.

The plutonium extracted from
this plant passes through a
purification process and is then
converted into ingots of metal.

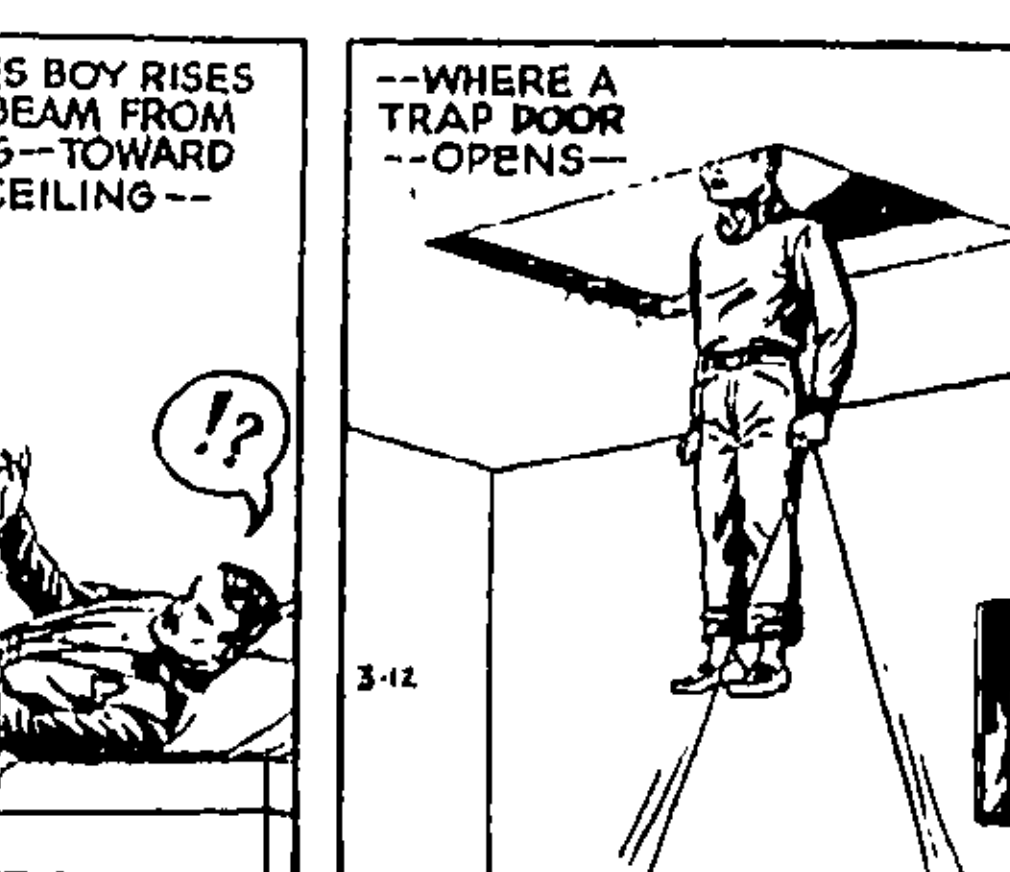
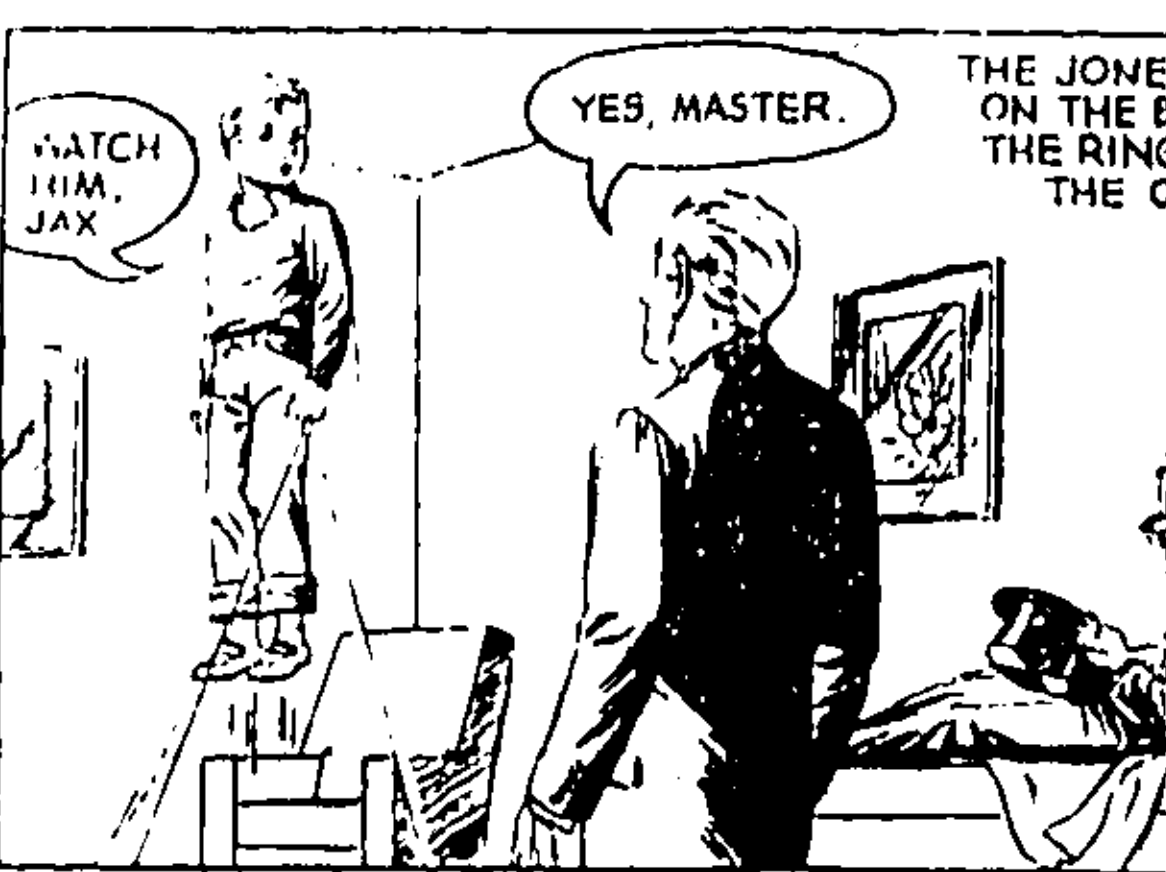
PURIFICATION

The uranium is also separated
in the primary separation plant
and after having passed through
a purification process it is
returned to the Springfields
factory where it is made up
once more into fuel elements
for use all over again in atomic
reactors.

It is in the Windscale factory
that the spent fuel from
Calder Hall power station will
be processed. The recovery of its
valuable by-products will be
valuable by-products.

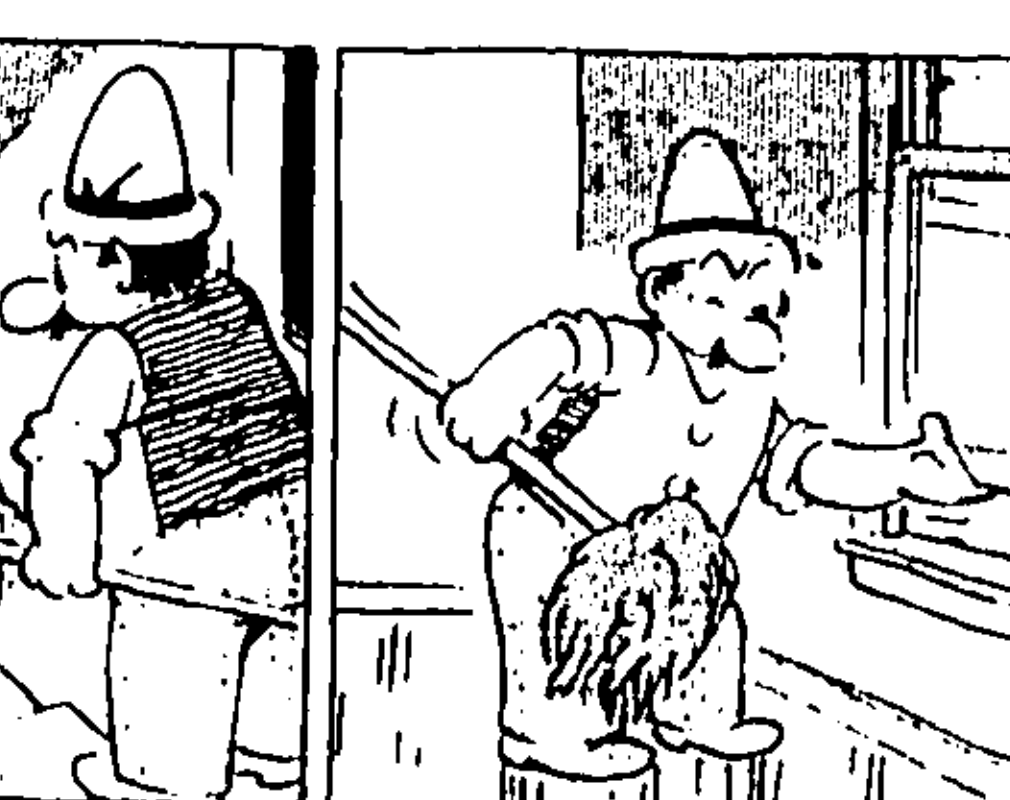
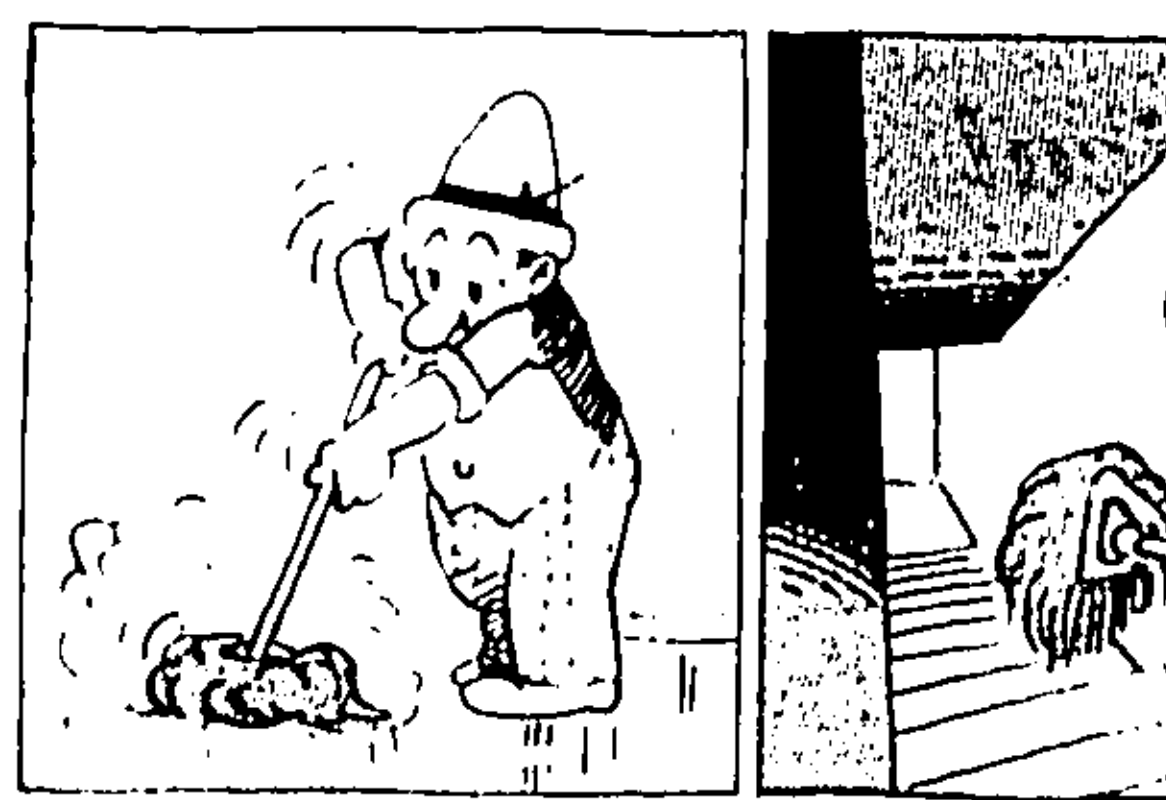
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



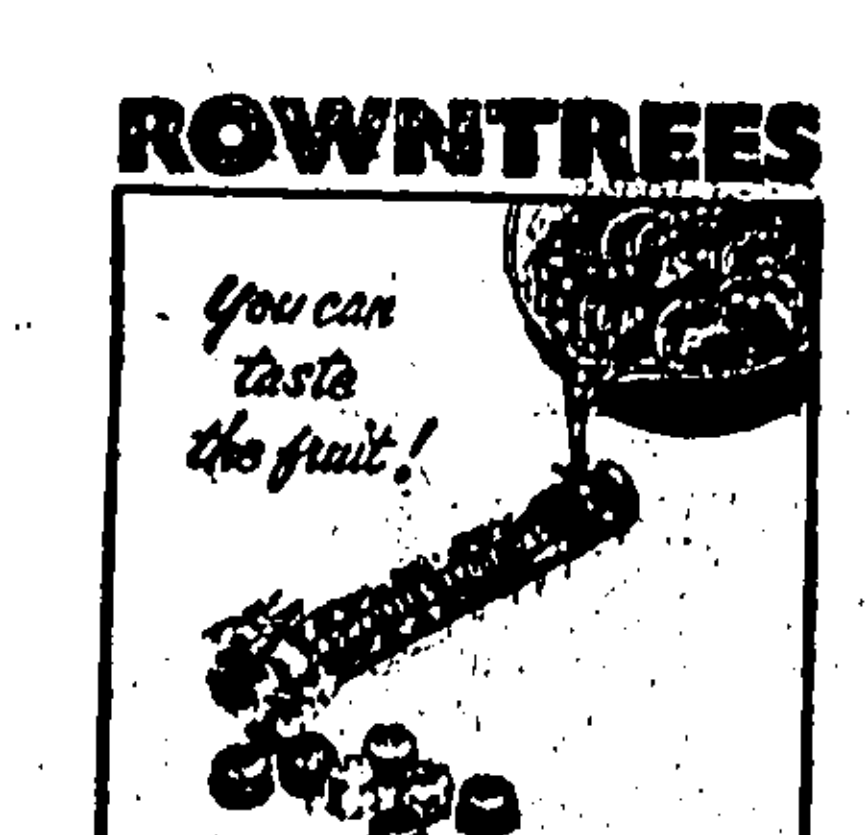
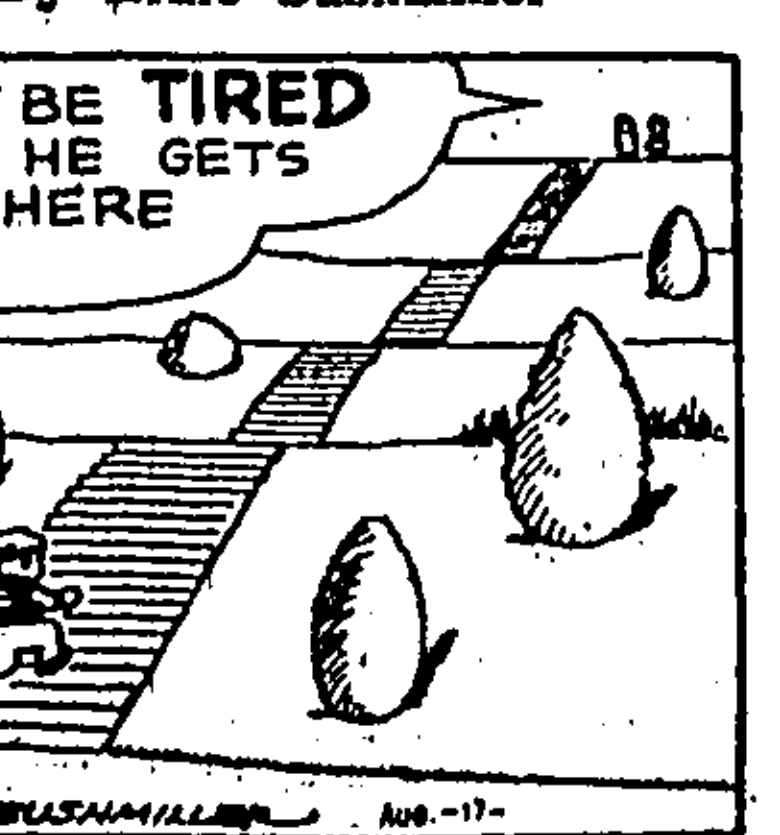
FERD'NAND

By Milk



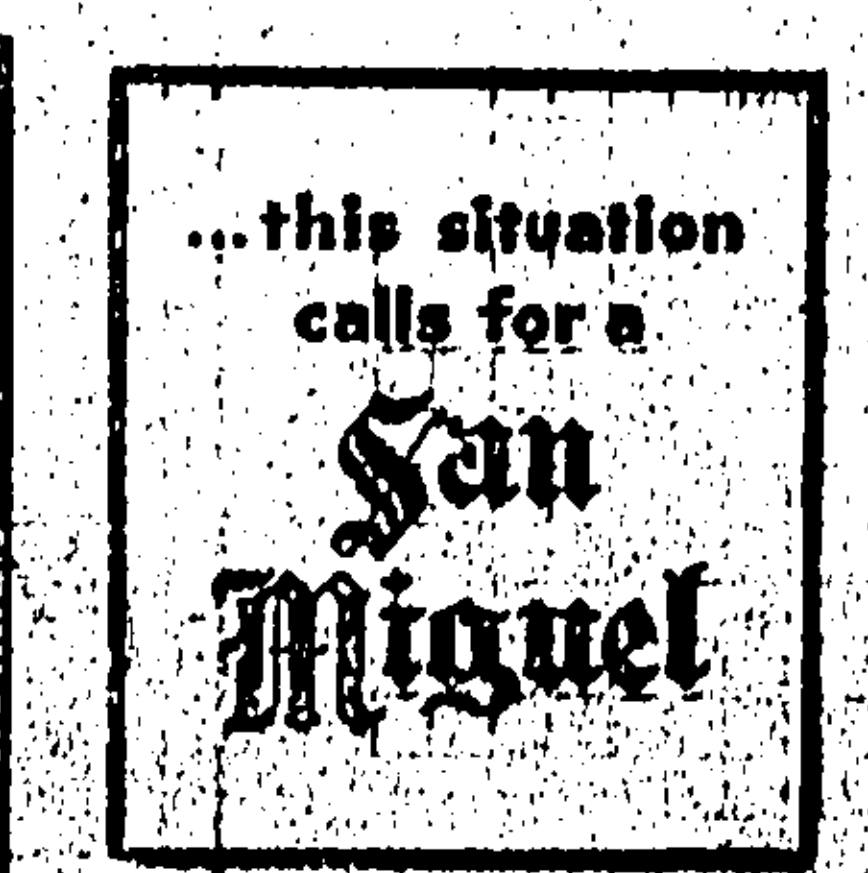
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

COTTON
GOODS
MARKET

New York, Oct. 14.
The buying spurge in cotton goods under way in late September, lost considerable momentum last week when buyers, covered for the time being, decided to wait for a new look at the picture.

A reactionary raw cotton market plus shifting attention to the national elections and appearance of some print cloths from second-hand sellers at concessions, all combined to apply a gradual brake on new interest.

Three other mentioned handicaps included: 1. Indications that big consumers substantially covered requirements several weeks ago, before the price hike; 2. Converter unwillingness to pay higher prices, or carry excessive inventories in face of the "tight money" situation; 3. Stock market irregularity.

FIRM FRONT

While apparel buyers waited for developments to unfold, mill executives maintained a firm front on prices. They said the re-sale offerings on prints was not sufficient to affect their position. Producer confidence was fortified by the big order backlog built up during the end-September buying rush.

In fact, optimists insisted the print cloth market "is on the upgrade." A few subscribed to the belief that the standard makes will sell at 20 cents a yard sometime before the year end. Mills generally now are holding the bellwether 80-squares at 19½ cents, with small reselling about ¼ cent under. Millmen looked for a few weeks of full now, followed by a new spurt of covering for spring.

Cotton sales yards continued to show a firm price tone, although business slowed down while spinners re-calculated prices in the wake of the recent wage increase to mill workers.

FIRMNESS

The wool situation featured firmness in world-wide raw wool prices, and a quickening retail clothing demand. Seasonably cool weather reportedly a broadening consumer interest in blends of rayon polyester fibre and worsteds, also worked and combinations. Rayon grey goods sellers reported a developing interest in the higher levels announced following the recent wage increase to mill workers.—United Press.

London Industrial
Stocks Tumble

By C. T. HALLINAN

London, Oct. 14.
Industrial shares, measured by their sensitive index, closed last week at the lowest they have been since Colonel Nasser on July 27 took a crack at what he calls "British imperialism."

The index, at 170.1, compares with 185.6 before Colonel Nasser spoke and even more significant of Britain's strains—with its 1950 peak of 203.5 in January.

In short, the 30 high-grade shares composing this index are selling for a song. On the dividends they have been paying they show a yield of 6.06 per cent compared with 5.17 per cent a year ago; on the earnings they have been reporting they show an "earnings yield" of 10.64 per cent compared with 14.08 per cent at this time in 1955.

Resisted

Nevertheless a lot of people resisted the bargains coming into view and slipped their money into British government stocks, their demand lifted War Loan 10 shillings to 7½ sterling and Old Consols 5 shillings to 5½ sterling. However, a number of gillegeds missed this demand and closed unchanged.

Leading industrialists on the whole drifted lower. The semi-annual report of Ford Motors Ltd. was a shock. Although the company's sales in the first half of 1956 were only slightly lower than in the first half of 1955, net-profits had tumbled 60 per cent. But people did not sell Ford shares; the price eased only a few pence.

US Economy Imparts A
Strong ToneGOOD PICK UP IN
STEEL, AUTOS
AND CONSTRUCTION

New York, Oct. 14.

A pickup in steel, autos and construction combined to impart a strong tone to the US economy last week.

Elsewhere, there was some pre-occupation with the tight money situation, the weakness of stock prices, fears about inflation, prospects of new and continuing price rises affecting a wide variety of goods at both wholesale and retail levels.

Last week saw the US Treasury's short-term borrowing costs zoom to 23-year highs. Then, late on Monday of 11-18 months, might be contemplated still another boost. It's generally understood that the Federal Reserve Board, which has hosted the discount rate (the rate charged members banks for its loans) six times in the past 18 months, might be contemplating still another boost. It's generally understood that the Federal Reserve Board, which has hosted the discount rate (the rate charged members banks for its loans) six times in the past 18 months, might be contemplating still another boost.

Some quarters have criticized this policy on the grounds that higher credit and higher interest rates have acted to unduly curtail activity in some segments of the economy.

Steel Output

Meanwhile steel mills last week were scheduled to operate at 102 per cent of capacity. The October output may well top 11 million tons and would top the previous monthly record set last March. The fourth quarter production is just about sold out and now industry spokesmen are confident that this high level of activity will carry over into first half of 1957. With auto plants swinging into production of the 1957 models and overall construction at peak, the demand for steel products will remain heavy.

Considerably Below

The Wednesday offering of 1.6 billion was sold at a rate of only 2.02 per cent and was considerably below the 3.013 per cent in Monday's issue. Financial experts explained that the two rates were in effect not comparable because differences in the method of payment could give the special issue a shorter maturity than the costlier

European
Free Trade
Suggestion

Bonn, Oct. 14.

Germany's Minister of Economics, Professor Ludwig Erhard and Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Harold Macmillan may meet this month to discuss the Macmillan suggestion for a partial European free trade area, sources close to the West German Economics Ministry believe.

These sources said no place or date had been fixed, but a likely place was Paris where Professor Erhard will attend a session of the Organisation of European Economic Co-operation at the end of October.

Professor Erhard left today for Berlin where the West German Bundestag—the lower house—is meeting this week.

No official comment from the Economics Ministry in Bonn is available. —China Mail Special.

The Bank Of England
Statement

London, Oct. 14.

The Bank of England statement for the week ended Oct. 10, reads as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Notes in circulation | £100,218,491 |
| Public deposits | 10,700,000 |
| Private deposits | 306,232,421 |
| Government securities | 293,390,029 |
| Other securities | 35,207,273 |
| Reserves | 44,124,262 |
| Ratio | 12.0 |

—United Press.

The Bank Of France
Statement

Paris, Oct. 14.

The Bank of France statement for the week ended Oct. 4, reads as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Total gold holdings | 301,204,304.420 |
| Total other currencies | 10,312,358.295 |
| Sight balances abroad | 140,300,000.000 |
| Advance to Stabilisation Fund | 100,315,600.000 |
| Total bills discounted | 1,069,601,695.276 |
| Banknotes in circulation | 3,621,318,969.455 |
| Current accounts and deposits | 100,114,219.315 |

—United Press.

New York Cotton
Exports

New York, Oct. 14.

Raw cotton exports by destination as reported in bulletins by the New York Cotton Exchange for the 1955-57 season to Oct. 8 were as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Britain | 110,719 |
| Continents | 20,200 |
| France | 22,725 |
| Canada | 3,460 |
| Other | 700,936 |
| Total for season* | 239,097 |
| Same period last year | 239,097 |

—United Press.

Wall Street Has
Interrupted Week

By ELMER WALZER

New York, Oct. 14.
World series baseball and a pseudo-celebration of Columbus Day, no longer a stock exchange holiday, brought transactions on the big board down to a new low since Aug. 19, 1955, during the past week.

Pricewise the market was much better than the sales volume. The industrial average closed the week at 490.10, up 7.80 points and a new high since Sept. 21; rails, 160.70 up 1.88 and a new high since Sept. 6; utilities, 65.49, off 0.00; and 65 stocks, 173.09, up 2.06 points.

Daily Average

Sales for the week totaled 7,406,993 shares or a daily average of 1,481,399 shares, contrasted with 10,394,168 shares or a daily average of 2,078,633 shares last week.

Between this week and last industrial gains, 14.94 points and rails, 6.78 points. The tight money bogey was said to be wearing thin as a market factor, on the adverse side. The same went for Suez. Also, Wall Street was said to be less apprehensive over the election outcome which was said to have brought some recent declines.

There were several favorable corporate items during the week. McGraw Electric voted to merge with Thomas A. Edison, Inc. McGraw Corp. increased its dividend and declared a 2½ per

CANADIAN TO
VISIT JAPAN

Ottawa, Oct. 14.

Trade Minister C. J. Howe will leave Vancouver by air on Oct. 21 for Japan and return on Nov. 7, his office announced today.

Mr. Howe was invited to make the trip by the Japanese Government. He will take with him his associate Deputy Minister M. W. Sharp.

Mr. Howe's mission will be to boost the increasing two-way trade between Japan and Canada. He will see the Emperor, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and other members of the Cabinet. His itinerary will include visits to various centres in the Tokyo and Kobe-Osaka areas.

"This visit will enable the Minister to have useful discussions with leading representatives of the Government and business," his office said. "He will, in this way, reciprocate recent visits to Canada of Japanese Cabinet Ministers and Parliamentarians and further extend the friendly relations existing between the two countries." —United Press.

REPUBLIC
STEEL
ESTIMATE

Cleveland, Oct. 14.

Republic Steel Corporation—third largest steel producer in the United States—is projecting 1956 sales of at least \$1,200,000,000—a new peak—against \$1,085,559,760 in 1955.

Net profits are expected to go well above \$80,000,000 but probably not as high as 1955 earnings of \$86,271,491—equal to \$5.59 per share.

The Chairman, Mr. Charles White, said he was optimistic about the steel industry's business prospect for 1957.

Mr. White said Republic would make capital expenditures this year of around \$55,000,000 against \$35,000,000 in 1956. In 1957, the spending might rise to a record exceeding \$150,000,000.

Expansion underway this year and next would push the company's annual input production capacity about 12,000,000 tons by 1958 from the present rated capacity of about 10,300,000 tons.—China Mail Special.

NAMESAKES

Answers:—1 Hardy, 2 Command, 3 Victory, 4 Admiral, 5 Trafalgar, 6 Salis, 7 Broadside, 8 Copenhagen, 9 England, 10 Fleet, 11 Expects, 12 Telescope, 13 Nile.

Horatio Nelson.

Free World Trading
Rising With
Russian Bloc

Washington, Oct. 14.

Trade between the non-Communist world and the countries of the Soviet orbit continued its steady rise during 1955, it was revealed last week.

But percentage-wise the increase this year was negligible since East-West trade simply was keeping pace with rapidly expanding world trade figures.

The 1955 trade figures were published last week in the 10th semi-annual report to Congress by the Mutual Assistance Control Act (Battle Act) administrators.

Total trade, both exports and imports, between the free world and the Soviet bloc amounted to \$4,400,000,000 in 1955 compared with \$3,000,000,000 in 1954—an increase of 24 per cent.

Only Fractional

But a parallel increase in trade within the non-Communist world community meant that the Communists' share of free world trade increased only a fractional per cent—from 2.3 per cent in 1943 to approximately 2.0 per cent in 1955, the report said.

It added that the expansion of non-Communist world exports to the bloc was due substantially to increased export to the European satellite countries, with shipments to Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland providing the largest gain.

The overall trade figures broke down as follows: exports to the bloc—\$2,030,000,000 in 1955 compared with \$1,760,000,000 in 1954; imports from the bloc—\$2,370,000,000 in 1955 compared with \$1,830,000,000 in 1954.

The percentage of exports and imports shown here is a reversal of 1954, according to the report. In that year imports from the bloc showed a greater increase than exports to the Communist countries.

Western Europe was the major non-bloc trading area in the foreign commerce of the European Soviet bloc during the entire postwar decade, the report said. "The most striking postwar development in the commodity pattern of trade in the Eastern European countries has been the increase in their exports of machinery and equipment."

Same Rate

The trade of the Western Soviet bloc with European countries continued to expand in 1955 at approximately the same rate as in 1954, the report continued.

It said Western European countries which showed the biggest gains in trade turnover with the Soviet bloc in 1955 were the United Kingdom and France.

Finland and Austria also showed significant trade increases during the year, it said. Denmark's trade with the bloc, however, decreased by approximately 25 per cent.

The report also said that trade of China with free world increased in 1955, with transactions totalling \$805,800,000 compared with \$669,400,000 in 1954. It said the OEEC nations accounted for 28 per cent of this trade, and Japan for approximately 14 per cent.

Industrial goods were the major items exported to China from Western Europe, Japan and Hongkong, while agricultural products largely comprised exports to China from Asia (excluding Japan and Hongkong) Oceania and the Near East.

A Rise

The report said that United States exports to the European Soviet bloc in 1955 were valued at \$7,300,000, a rise of 16 per cent compared with the \$6,100,000 export total in 1954. Both the 1954 and 1955 totals, however, include several missions in food grains, insecticides and drugs shipped under the flood relief programme for the Danube basin.

United States exports to the USSR and its European satellites, exclusive of the gift shipments, had an aggregate value of \$5,700,000 for 1955 as compared with \$2,900,000 for 1954. US imports from the European Soviet bloc totalled \$35,500,000 in 1955, compared with 1954 imports of \$24,400,000.

With the Soviet bloc in 1955 reached a new high level estimated at approximately \$340,000,000, an increase of approximately 34 per cent over

WEEKLY
NEW YORK
COTTON
MARKETBy WILLIAM T. PLUNKETT
New York, Oct. 14.

Cotton futures ended the week on a reactionary note after backing-and-filling indecisively in a less active holiday-shortened week.

At Thursday's close the 1st ruled 4 to 31 points—20 cent, to \$1.55 a bale—lower than the preceding week.

The New York Cotton Exchange omitted the Friday session in observance of the Columbus holiday while the New Orleans Exchange remained open.

THREE DIRECTIONS

Trader interest divided in three directions. 1. Final evening-up operations in the October delivery before its expiration on Monday. 2. Outcome of the national election and its possible effect on farm legislation. 3. Possibilities of increased hedge selling as the harvest season approaches a peak with prices at the highest level in almost three months.

While loan impoundings continued at an extra-heavy rate, market technicians pointed to the recent increase in the rate of redemptions from both the 1950 and 1955 loan programmes. Moreover, recent buyers reckoned with the large amount of cotton reportedly being carried unhedged by merchants and ginners.

Although loan entries have been heavy, statisticians felt it may be a long time before any severity of spot cotton deficit as a result of the loan programme.

LARGER

They figured the 1956 crop to be about 4,000,000 bales larger than domestic consumption requirements, while loan entries to date are less than 1,000,000 bales. If loan impoundings run up to 34,000,000 bales, or more, some tightness in "free" supplies is regarded as inevitable.

The cotton futures hedged with the observation that "much can happen in the interim."

The Government crop report, issued on Monday, had little market effect since it was closely in line with trade expectation. The indicated October yield was 13,268,000 bales, compared with an average trade estimate of 13,235,000 bales.

October contract adjustments swayed the spot month over a range of 75 cents a bale, then closed the week with a net loss of 45 cents a bale at 34.23 cents a pound. Open contracts remaining were estimated around 13,000 bales. The certificated stock totalled 2,713 bales.

DOWN SLIGHTLY

The York Stock Cotton Exchange Service Bureau, on the basis of the last government crop estimate, placed the prospective domestic supply of all raw cotton at 27,055,000 bales. Estimating distribution around 13,750,000 bales, the Bureau figured the end-season carryover at 14,105,000 bales against 14,540,000 bales carried over from last season.

The Bureau noted that while such a carryover would be down slightly, "and would constitute a step in the right direction, it still would be the second largest on record and far in excess of a normal end-season stock."

—United Press.



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